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Israelis in Quandary Over Next Move in Beirut as Control of Events Slips Away

By David K. Shipler New York Times Service.

JERUSALEM - Israel is in a quandary bout how to get the Palestine Liberation Oranization out of Beirut.

The political negotiations seem less promisig with each passing day. The military option eems to grow more complex, more costly and ess attractive. But it also grows more likely, specially as rocket and mortar duels between alestinian and Israeli forces increase daily.

The PLO every day raises new conditions and demands," said an official in Jerosalem. We get nowhere. We are turning around in a ircle. We are going backwards instead of forwards. I think it is only a matter of days until we give up this approach.

The frustration derives from Israel's partial

oss of control over events. As long as the army

was driving headlong through southern Leba-non, as long as the objectives were purely mili-tary, Israel was enjoying a sense of invincibili-

But as the war passed from a military to a political phase and other factors entered the

NEWS ANALYSIS

picture, Israel transferred to others - the United States, the Lebanese government, the Palestinian leadership — the burden of resolv-

In large measure, the tactic was forced on the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin by domestic and international political pressures. But it violated a cardinal rule that The resulting impasse carries great risks for Israel. The Begin government cannot back down from its demand that the PLO leave Beirut, for to do so would be to give the Palestinians an incalculable victory.

The guerrilla organization would then be known as having held off mighty Israel; in Arab speeches and propaganda, the PLO's ob-literation in the south of Lebanon would be forgotten, and in the halls of international diplomacy its stature would be raised immensely. It would be seen as a force to be reckoned ith, to be negotiated with, to be recognized. Israel would have lost the war.

This was not the case in the early days of the invasion, before Israeli troops encircled West Beirut and Mr. Begin declared that the guerril-las must leave. The objectives then involved der and keeping it free of guerral ble of shelling Israeli territory.

Although Defense Minister Ariel Sharon certainly saw the goals as wider - he had spoken in recent months of crushing the PLO completely and driving it out of Lebanon the stated aims were modest enough to leave Israel more room for concession than it has

The idea of a humiliation, of being there and seeing the PLO escape, and with a political victory, is unbearable to us," an Israeli official said. "They really think they can drag us by the nose, and they are making a mistake. Maybe they don't think we're serious, but I think past experience has shown that when this government declares something, it means it."

Ever since the first cease-fire with the Syrians on June 11. Mr. Sharon is reported to

have argued for a military assault on West Beirut and the surrounding Palestinian refugee camps as the only effective route to victory. He is understood to be worried that even if the guerrillas do leave peacefully, a clandestine underground network of potential guerrillas will be left behind to rebuild.

Not Enthusiastic

He is therefore not regarded as enthusiastic about the proposal to station American and French troops in the capital to oversee a PLO withdrawal, for they would undoubtedly pro-tect the remaining Palestinians from the right-ist Christian Phalangists, who, Mr. Sharon is said to believe, should be "turned loose to mop up" the predominantly Moslem West Beirut after a departure of the guerrillas.

The military option would undoubtedly provide an unambiguous result. The current PLO

leadership would probably be obliterated without the opportunity to reappear in political or diplomatic form in some other Arab capital.

During the first week of the war Israel re-portedly tried to kill the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat, by bombing places in which he was thought to be hiding. He was not where the Israelis thought he was. But the calculation was apparently made here that despite his comparative moderation, his absence would have fostered disarray among the various Palestinian factions.

What weighs heavily against a military oper ation is the high price in image and in Israeli lives. There would be extensive civilian casualties. Some military experts have estimated that as many Israeli soldiers would die as have died

U.K. Plans To Return Argentine **Prisoners**

By Peter Osnos

Washington Post Service
LONDON — Britain expres ts satisfaction Monday that Arentina did not intend to continue active hostilities in the South Atantic, and the Foreign Office said t would therefore return the last

193 Argentine prisoners.
[In Washington, President leagan lifted U.S. economic sanctions of Argentine Proposed on Argentine Proposed Yorth pions that were imposed on Argenina because of the Falklands war ast behind us," United Press Inernational reported.]

Official sources in London said bat the British government would eave in place other measures gainst Argentina, including re-trictions on shipping in a 200-mile one around the Falkland Islands and economic sanctions. In addireprison, plans have been disclosed for naintaining a garrison of about 500 men on the islands, along with ships, at least one submarine stand Royal Air Force fighters to be tationed at the capital, Stanley.

We will be maintaining a ro-ust military presence, a Defense PAGE Ministry spokesman said.

FOR Mowed an exchange of messages CLASSFever the weekend in which Britain aid that it had concluded based on Argentine statements and actions, that the conflict was ended. Argentina replied Sunday and, was while not acknowledging that the

Paritish assertion was correct, did nention a "de facto cessation of hostilities" and said it would acept the POWs. Combined with what the British - Foreign Office said were "other reexecut indications we have received chout Argentine intentions" the government said that no purpose

would be served by continuing to The 593 POWs, including the former Argentine commander on the Falklands, Gen. Mano Benjamin Menéndez, are already on board a merchant vessel, the St-Edmund, and will head toward Puerto Madryn on the Argentine

... mainland. The British at first intended to keep the prisoners until Argentina formally affirmed that the war was over. It became clear however. that such a pledge would be a long time coming from any Argentin government. The British then said that "positive indications" that the "conflict was ended would be suffi-.cient.

Unilateral Decision

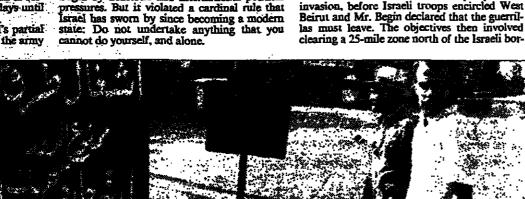
Last week, with the prisoners incomfortably ensconced on the St. Edmund off the Falklands. coast, the British decided that they would make, in effect, a unilateral declaration ending the hostilities and give up the prisoners if it was not contradicted by Argentina This is what has now happened. Official sources said there were

two reasons for the British approach. The first was that keeping. the POWs was quickly becoming more trouble than it was worth. In the absence of a resolution of the problem, they would have to be transported to Britain because there were no facilities for them on the islands. This, sources conceded, was an unappealing prospect and was a questionable procedure under the Geneva conventions on treatment of POWs.

The British government's second objective was to use the prisoner question to get as precise a reading as possible on the Argentine attitude toward the Falklands. A variety of statements emanating from Argentine military and civilian officials suggested that the junta would now pursue political and diplomatic means of gaining access to the islands, but could not say so

directly: According to senior officials, the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was anxious for the Falklands problem to recede, because of the high costs of maintaining a military presence there and to ease the strain in relations with many Latin American

In the coming months, officials say, assuming that there is no further sign of Argentine aggression. the remaining sanctions will be lifted, "This is a healing process (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Two namicipal workers in West Beirut directed motor traffic around an unexploded Israeli shell.

Beirut Quiet; Talks Resumed

Moslem Mediator Says 'Problems' of PLO Withdrawal Still Unsolved

BEIRUT - Israeli and Palestinian guns were silent Monday as the sixth cease-fire in the 36-day war continued to hold, allowing negoti-ations for a PLO withdrawal from Lebanon to resume. But no progress was reported.

Fifteen hours of bombardment Sunday damaged large sections of West Beirut and the city's southern suburbs, with rows of elegant sea-front apartment buildings destroyed and a Palestinian refugee camp left in craters.

Official Beirut Radio said the bodies of 82 people killed in the artillery battles - the fiercest since Israel's June 6 invasion of Lebanon — were recovered. It said 211 people were wounded and scores of bodies were believed buried in the rubble of 166 buildings throughout the city.

Although the cease-fire held in the capital, the Israeli military command in Tel Aviv reported that Syrian troops wounded three Israeli soldiers in eastern Lebanon with small-arms fire Monday. A on the assumption that guerrilla spokesman was unable to say

whether Israeli troops returned

The U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, Philip C. Habib, resumed talks, which had been interrupted by the intense shelling, to secure a withdrawal of the estimated 6,000 Palestine Liberation Or-

A poll finds Americans still side with Israel but the invasion of Lebanon raises concerns. Page 2.

ganization guerrillas from Lebanon. He met with Lebanon's premier, Shafiq al-Wazzan, former Premier Saeb Salam and David Kimche, director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry.

But Mr. Salam, who serves as a mediator between PLO chairman Yasser Arafat and Mr. Habib, said after Monday's talks that "nothing serious has happened." He that although Mr. Habib seemed to be a bit more hopeful, "disengagement and where to go remain crucial problems." The negotiators had been acting

evacuees would go to Syria, Mr.

Salam said. But the government of President Hafez al-Assad of Syria announced Friday that it refuses to take any Palestinian guerrillas. "It is up to the American negotiators to find a place for them," Mr. Salam said.

Also, Mr. Kimche was carrying an Israeli protest over the slow pace of the negotiations, said an israeli official who asked not to be identified.

"There are not good signs coming out of Beirut concerning the PLO," the official said. "They don't want to evacuate Beirut, they want to remain and are using every tactic, political and military, to de-

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said Sunday in Washington that Mr. Habib has "now been assured" by Israel that there is no specific deadline on negotiating an agreement to get the besieged Palestinian forces out of West Beirut. Mr. Weinberger said the situation is so complex, however, that even if an agreement is reached it might be August be-fore any PLO withdrawal could

ABC News reported Monday that President Reagan had sent a stern letter to Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel telling him to stop shelling Palestinian positions and blocking movement of food and water to West Beirut.

ABC, quoting State Department sources, said the president also told Mr. Begin the United States may have to talk directly to the PLO — a move that would give the guerrilla organization de facto U.S. recognition. But Lebanese leftist leader Wal-

id Jumblat said the lure of U.S. recognition was "a new trap." He said the PLO, once out of the Lebanese capital, was a weakened PLO that Washington could afford

And George Habash, head of the Popular Front for the Liber-ation of Palestine, a radical PLO faction, insisted Monday, "We are not leaving Lebanon and will continue fighting not only from Lebanon but from Syria, Egypt and Jordan, not by taking permission from anyone but by forcing our military presence in all the countries that surround Palestine.

U.S. Republicans Fear

Agency Warns U.S. Arms Buyers May Default

By Dan Morgan

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Thirteen nations have fallen more than \$28 million behind in interest United States, including three countries that the Reagan administration has selected for sizable new loans, according to a study by the General Accounting Office.

The General Accounting Office, an auditing arm of Congress, has warned that more defaults are likely at a time the Pentagon reserve fund set up to cover them is dwindling. Critics say the guaranteed loan program is merely putting off an expensive day of reckoning when U.S. tax money will have to pay back the military debis run up by America's arms cus-The loan program, instrumental in keeping

U.S. weapons flowing to developing countries, was set up in the mid-1970s to relieve Congress of the political problems of appropriating mili-tary aid. Instead, the U.S. Treasury provided the credits, the Pentagon guaranteed the loans and the foreign customers paid the going commercial interest rate.

the Daily Express.

been taken to put into effect addi-

After Mr. Whitelaw gave his

statement, Prime Minister Marga-

ret Thatcher drove to Buckingham

Palace to apologize for the poor se-

Scotland Yard said that an

unemployed Englishman, Michael

Fagan, 30, was arrested in the pal-

ace early Friday. When he appeared in court on Saturday, no

charges were brought in connec-

tion with the incident. But police

accused him of breaking into the

palace June 7 and he was charged

with stealing half a bottle of wine

Scotland Yard refused to com-

ment on the Daily Express story

except to say, "We do not believe

more than one man has been in

court." But Scotland Yard an-

nounced that it was initiating an

urgent examination of security

for the royal family. Buckingham

Palace also declined comment.

on that occasion.

tional security arrangements."

In the aftermath of high interest rates and financial problems in developing countries, serious doubts are being raised about the current pace of arms deliveries. According to the General Accounting Office: The number of countries falling behind

on payments is rising, from two in 1978 to 13 as of mid-February. Some officials predict that waiving payments, already permitted for Israel and Egypt, is destined to become a major and costly part of future U.S. military aid. • The Pentagon reserve fund that covers de-

faults has declined from a peak of \$1.17 billion in 1980 to \$860 million, although liabilities under the guaranteed loan program increased from \$12 billion to \$18 billion in the same period. With additional defaults likely, the fund is probably already overextended, the auditors

· Egypt and Israel, which received half of the \$3 billion in guaranteed loans distributed in 1982, are strained by growing military debt to the United States. Some officials say there is "no way" they will be able to keep up with their payments at their present rate of procure-

If interest rates remain at 13½ percent during this decade, Egypt will be paying \$1.2 bil-lion yearly by 1989 in interest alone on old military loans, according to government esti-mates. Israel, which is facing principal and inpayments of almost \$20 b next 30 years, is already paying \$910 million a

 Under a special system called cash-flow financing. Egypt has been able to buy much more U.S. equipment than would ordinarily be possible, without any assurance of additional aid in the future, according to the accounting Turkey, Peru, Liberia and Zaire have ar-

ranged, or are attempting to arrange, a post-ponement of military debt to the Pentagon totaling \$428 million. Some officials question whether these countries will be able to repay even if the navments are rescheduled.

Weapons sales made possible by the guaranteed loans have helped lower the cost to the U.S. military of new weapons systems, such as the F-16 jet fighter. In addition, sales have provided a commercial entry into new markets in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

INSIDE

■ Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were sharply higher as short-term U.S. in-terest rates declined. The dollar lost ground on foreign-exchange markets and gold pric-

■ India is expected to elect one of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's most faithful supporters as president amid op-position charges that Gandhi has politicized the independent character of the job of head of state. Former Home Minister Zail Singh is the overwhelming favorite to win the presidency. Page 3.

 A study of the Soviet armed forces has found that racial prejudices in the Soviet military have led to violent conflicts and to discrimination against minorities.

A supplement reports on

Pages 7S-13S.

Economy Won't Gain

In Time for Elections By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - President Reagan has returned from an 11day California break in need of quick, clear signs of economic improvement to protect the Republican Party from fall election losses that could be serious enough to jeopardize his precarious political coalition in Congress over the next

two years. To most people, the voting still seems far off, but Republican and Democratic political strategists believe the economy has reached a critical period for the outcome of the congressional elections.

Democrats and some Republicans say that Republican candidates may already be "locked into" an unfavorable economic picture. Even White House officials say there must be a clear sign of economic improvement by Labor Day — the first Monday in September - to help Republicans in the campaign for the Nov. 2

Some presidential advisers, concerned about the political prospects, are discussing initiatives such as a summit meeting with President Leonid L Brezhnev of the Soviet Union or some extension of unemployment benefits to bolster Mr. Reagan's leadership image or to counter Democratic attacks that his program has been unfair.

Last month's congressional compromise on the 1983 budget resolution did not bolster the confidence of the financial markets, and Republican congressional leaders admit privately to doubts that Congress will pass the appropriations bills necessary to carry out the resolution. One early test will be the fate of a \$21-billion tax bill passed by the Senate Finance Committee just before the July 4

Although Mr. Reagan said last Tuesday that the economy was already in "the beginning of an upmany private economists and business executives are skeptical. Mr. Reagan's own pollsters recently found that a majority of Americans felt the country was on the wrong track, although the president's popularity remained

Because experience indicates a lag of three or four months for an economic improvement to have a broad impact on voters, Democratic polisiers such as Peter Hart say it is already too late for the Republicans. Republican pollsters, such as Robert Teeter, and even White House officials assert that the Republicans need a clear improvement in the next month or six weeks.

"If the economy is going to do us any good, it's got to start mov-ing quickly," said a Republican close to the Senate leadership. "It's almost to the point of being too late. It looks as though there's

going to be a slight upturn but it's not going to be big enough."
"We can't let ourselves get

trapped into a false sense of expectation." Edward J. Rollins, the White House political director, told a recent Republican National Committee meeting. "We're still going to be facing high unemployment and high interest rates in No-

Republican Party polling showed that, if the congressional elections were held under current conditions - with 9.5-percent unemployment, a 16.5-percent prime interest rate and a climate of economic unease and uncertainty — 50 percent of the sample would prefer the Democrats while 36 percent would favor the Republicans. The rest were undecided or had no preference. That is enough, theoretically, to cost the Republicans 30 seats in the House.

Privately, some Democratic politicians contend that their party could in fact do as well as that. But a more common estimate by Demостатіс campaign specialists and some presidential advisers is that the Republicans could hold their losses to 10 or 15 seats in the House and break even in the Sen-

For an off-year election, that would be a respectable showing for the party in control of the White probably rob Mr. Reagan of the seven- to 10-vote edge that has produced victories on his economc program in the House. Presidential aides, who believe

that Mr. Reagan could help his standing as well as the party's prospects by showing more leader ship, expect him to push hard for congressional approval of a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget and to try to keep the Democratic-controlled House on the defensive. Some advisers want the presi-

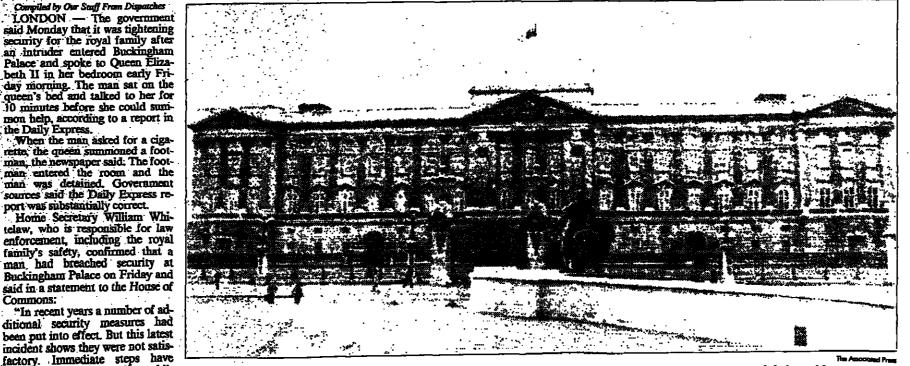
dent to move about the country, publicizing favorable economic statistics and emphasizing arms control initiatives and recent foreign policy moves. Others worry that too much exposure would look like huckstering. But Republican congressional

leaders and White House officials acknowledged that the most important factor will be the economy. One Republican strategist said there are signs that blue-collar and minority voters are in an angry mood and are likely to take their anger out on the Republicans.

Republicans took heart that a preliminary report on the gross national product in the second quarter showed a slight gain of 0.6 percent, while unemployment held at 9.5 percent in June. The Republicans hope that a fuller report on second-quarter results due July 21. will improve their prospects and that unemployment may edge down before the elections.

But many private economists expect unemployment to rise before

Man Detained After Entering Queen Elizabeth's Bedroom



The front of Buckingham Palace showing the royal standard, which is flown only when the monarch is in residence.

The Standard newspaper said Conservative Party expressed out-Monday evening that the intruder rage at news of the break-in. "It window that keeps pigeons away. and climbed in.

According to the Daily Express, the queen, 56, remained calm, talking quietly to the intruder. "Eventhe newspaper said, "the man asked for a cigarette. The queen pointed out that she did not have any in the bedroom, but would arrange for some to be brought to him.

Having gained the intruder's confidence, the queen opened the door of her bedroom and summoned a footman who was on duty in the corridor. On the pretence of bringing cigarettes, the footman entered the bedroom and the man was detained."

scaled a drainpipe, pulled aside seems utterly incredible and wire mesh covering a first-floor breathtaking that someone should be able to worm his way into Buckingham Palace and the queen's own private apartment in this way," said Harry Greenway, a member of Parliament.

Security measures for the queen were increased in June, 1981, after a young man fired blank cartridges near her during a public ceremony in London. The same month, three West German youths scaled a wall at Buckingham Palace and spent the night in the gardens, thinking they were in a public park.

Further new security measures the palace were evident Monday, Pairs of policemen, some with dogs, patrolled every 500 yards Politicians in Mrs. Thatcher's around the palace wall.



Home Secretary Whitelaw



Poll Finds Americans Side With Israel Over Arabs, but Doubts Rise

By Lee Dembart Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES - The American public continues to side with Israel in its decades-long struggle with its Arab neighbors, but the invasion of Lebanon has raised serious concerns in the minds of many people, The Los Angeles Times Poll has found. Half of the 1,102 people asked

Israeli Soldier Jailed for Visit to Her Boyfriend

TEL AVIV — A woman sol-dier has been jailed for 21 days for sneaking into Lebanon disguised as a man to visit her boyfriend, the Israeli military unand has said.

A military spokesman said Sunday that the woman, identified only as Corporal M., tucked her hair under a hat, donned male army work fa-tigues and hitchliked across the border in a military vehicle fooling military police of both sexes at the checkpoint.
Female soldiers are forbid-

den to enter Israeli-occupied Lebanon under a rule designed to prevent their capture and possible sexual abuse by an en-

The spokesman said the soldier got to her boyfriend, spent some time with him and then hitchhiked back to her base. But she made the mistake of bragging to her fellow soldiers about her escapade, and one of them notified military police.

She was sentenced last week

by a military court, the spokes-man said. Israeli newspapers said at least two other female soldiers have been jailed for trying to sneak into Lebanon, also disguised as males.



last week said their sympathies were more with the Israelis than with the Arabs, while 18 percent said their sympathies were more with the Arabs than with Israel. The rest were neutral or had no

Americans of 2 Minds

At the same time, however, half of those polled said they thought the Israeli operation in Lebanon would make Middle East peace more difficult to achieve, and only 17 percent thought it would make

Although the Israeli government maintains that its invasion was defensive, aimed at preventing at-tacks on its territory, that view was shared by only 27 percent of the Americans who were polled. For-ty-two percent said they thought the Lebanon operation was aggre sive and also was aimed at knocking out the forces of a dangerous

many Americans of two minds: sympathetic to Israel's goals, but unsympathetic to its means.

According to the poll, the largest group of Americans thought the Israeli forces, which now encircle Beirut, should finish the job of pushing the Palestine Liberation Organization out of Lebanon; should hold its position there until the Syrians agree to leave the country; should stay until a strong Lebanese government is establish ed; should remain until a buffer zone is established between southern Lebanon and northern Israel and should not get out of Lebanon

But the largest group of Americans also believes that Israel should not have attacked Lebanon in the first place.

Support for Israel in the United States is actually as high as it was after the war in October, 1973, and higher than after the Camp David accords in September, 1978.

But the Arab position has also enjoyed rising sympathy in the United States. Only 7 percent of the American public sided with the Arabs after the 1973 war, 14 per-cent did after Camp David, and 18 percent do now.

Support for Both Sides Increased

Each side has shown an increase in its support because the number of undecideds and neutrals has gone down. Many people have now made up their minds for one side or the other.

While support for Israel has re-mained fairly steady all this year, the American public's view of Menachem Begin, the Israeli prime minister, has soared since January. Mr. Begin got 43 percent favorable impressions at the start of the year, 53 percent in March and 60 percent now.

Perhaps surprisingly, support for Israel in the United States tends to be greater among conservatives than among liberals, the

Also, in the view of 39 percent with Israel have become worse over the last year and a half, and only 13 percent thought relations between the two countries had got-

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IN THE UNIQUE HOTEL

NOVA-PARK ELYSEES

Town Turned Off by Headphones

New Jersey Community Acts to Reduce 'Traffic Hazard'

WOODBRIDGE TOWNSHIP, N.J. - On the ears of strollers and joggers, bicyclists and motorists, headphones are appearing in force here, and the town fathers have decided that enough is

Woodbridge officials, saying they are the first in the nation to do so, have voted an ordinance to prohibit the wearing of headphones on the town's

If the state approves it, the wearing of headphones will be allowed on sidewalks, but when a pedestrian steps over the curb he will have to leave the world of his tiny tape player or radio and return to the sounds of the street. The ordinance also applies to people riding bicycles and

"We know there's going to be a tragedy," said Robert F. Gawroniak, president of the township council. "People are driving their cars with these things on, totally oblivious to what's going on around them. If we can save just a few tragedies for their it will be successful." by this, it will be successful."

The ordinance must first be approved by the state Department of Transportation before it be-

comes the law in the nine communities that comprise the township. The approval process usu-ally takes two weeks, Mr. Gawroniak said.

William E. Baker, a spokesman for the Sony Corp. of America, one of the largest manufactur-ers of portable audio equipment, said that Sony watch and see what happens."

"Our concerns are that the units not be labeled as unsafe," Mr. Baker said. "This is an ordinance where the individuals have to speak out and not the company."

The manager of the Woodbridge Stereo Center, Eugene N. Tirone, said he thought the ordinance

would be good for bicyclists and motorists. "Music is captivating, and if you put headphones on you're taking away one of your senses," he said. "I hate to see people on the highway jeopardizing

Mr. Baker of Sony said he did not think that the headphones eliminated other sounds. "The headphones are designed so that ambient sounds can be heard," he said. And the owner's manual for a Sony Walkman warns, "Though the supplied headphones are of open air construction, at high sound levels outside sounds may become inaudi-ble."

Israel Conducts Political Warfare Against PLO in Occupied Regions

By David K. Shipler New York Times Service

BETHLEHEM - With its troops on the verge of victory in Lebanon, Israel has opened a po-litical front against the Palestine Liberation Organization in the occupied territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Moving to take advantage of the PLO's weakened position in Beirut, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon has stepped up political and economic assaults on the organization's adherents and admirers in areas occupied by Israel since 1967. In the last week, two nationalist mayors have been disof Bir Zeit University has been locked out of its campus and Israeli officials have scored some preliminary successes in finding moderate Arabs to assume positions of

"We're conducting a political war against the PLO," said Michael Oren, spokesman for the Israeli administrative authority on the West Bank. "The army is conducting a military war. We're conducting a political war."

The outcome of this struggle, which began to take shape several months ago, is far from certain. Even the most optimistic Israeli officials, who probably underesti-mate the PLO's authentic appeal among West Bank and Gaza Arabs, con ede that without a complete rout of the PLO's military and political leadership in Beirut, the effort on the West Bank and

Gaza Strip may fail.

For both Mr. Sharon and Prime
Minister Menachem Begin, the desire to hold the West Bank forever under Israeli control was a key motive for their war against the PLO in Lebanon, for they believed that if they could crush the guerrilla ortraditional constituency for Israel. ganization at its headquarters, they would free large numbers of moderate West Bank Arabs to cooperate with Israeli authorities without

erature professor who has gone on tionalist leadership, to inflict ecoleave from the Hebrew University to serve as Mr. Sharon's civilian administrator for the West Bank. He has termed the Arab moderates "the silenced majority." But other Israelis with long experience on the West Bank regard his view as simplistic and his method as primitive. Mr. Milson refuses to be in-

According to Danny Rubinstein, the Arabic-speaking West Bank correspondent of the newspaper Davar, there is little rela-tionship between the PLO in Lebanon and the local residents' overt opposition to the occupation of the West Bank.

The basis for their activity is the situation in the West Bank, and not the situation in Lebanon, Mr. Rubinstein said. "It's not the PLO that encouraged and initiated activity in the West Bank. People in the West Bank, out of their situation today, are the source of the activity more than the encourage-ment from the outside. It is not a problem of the PLO. It is the de facto annexation of the West Bank which will create such resistance here. The resistance will be here as long as there is occupation."

The Sharon-Milson strategy has been to weed out the articulate, na-

Iran Postpones Trial Of Ex-Foreign Minister

LONDON - The treason trial of former Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh of Iran has been postponed indefinitely so he can have further time to prepare his defense, according to officials in Tehran.

The Central Security Committee in Tehran said the trial had been scheduled to begin Sunday, but was postponed at the defendant's request. Mr. Ghotbzadeh, 47, was arrested April 8 and later confessed to a plan to blow up the house of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khofear of being assassinated.

This is the operating thesis of house of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's principal leader, and Menachem Milson, an Arabic lit-

nomic punishment on outspoken opponents of the occupation and to build up an alternate body of compliant leadership known as the

Last March, Mr. Milson began selecting West Bank mayors, elected in 1976, for dismissal. He began with Ibrahim Tawil of Al-Birch, a PLO supporter who, nevertheless advocated a Palestinian state that would coexist peacefully next to

Then two radical mayors were ousted: Bassam al-Shaka of Nablus, and Karim Khalaf of Ramallah. Neither of them speaks of peaceful coexistence. The mayors of Anabta and Dura followed and last week the mayor of Jenin was dismissed, followed Friday by

Mayor Rashid Shawa of Gaza... Simultaneously, Mr. Milson and the army have tried to squeeze outspoken nationalists economically. Palestinians say that exporting ag-ricultural and industrial produce from the West Bank to Jordan has become increasingly difficult; to-matoes harvested this year were blocked and spoiled, apparently because an agricultural cooperative that was involved had several radicals as members. In Nablus, Mr. Shaka's family soap factory has been badly hurt because Israeli authorities blocked the export of the soap, which is made from olive oil; the local market is insignifi-

In Gaza, which depends on its citrus crop, Mr. Shawa said his packing house lost more than \$450,000 this year because truckloads of oranges and grapefruit were turned back by the Israelis at the Allenby Bridge into Jordan without explanation. The food

50 Students Arrested

JERUSALEM (Reuters) -- Police in Arab East Jerusalem arrested 50 Palestinian students who protested Monday against the clo-

sure of Bir Zeit University.

Israeli sources, meanwhile, said the government Sunday dismissed the band of the territories. the head of the town council of Dir Dibwan, a West Bank village east of Ramallah, continuing a cam-paign to remove pro-Palestinian leaders in Israeli-occupied territo-

ry.
The council chief, Rashid Chijazi, was the third Palestinian leader to be dismissed in the past week for refusing to cooperate with Israeli civil authorities in the occu-

Groping Toward Uncertain Future By Edward Schumacher New York Towar Schumacher New York Towar Schumacher New York Towar Schumacher Falklands Loss Leaves Argentina tary, has forced it to abandon its free-market policies. Those policies on reducing New York Times Service BUENOS AIRES — One month after its forces surrendered in the

Falklands, Argentina is a changed nation searching for a new direc-

The defeat - combined with an economic recession, three-digit inflation, the imposition of government control over a free-market economy, political confusion, in-ternational isolation and even the country's loss in the World Cup soccer tournament — have left many Argentines demoralized about their past and questioning the future. A mood of uncertainty

hangs over the country. l feel dizzy," a businessman said. "All the traumatic shocks

came together at once." Gone are the signs of nationalistic euphoria that existed during the - the rousing television advertisements and the billboards declaring "Las Malvinas son Argentinas," using the Argentine name for the Falklands.

Change Is Evident

These are some of the images that have replaced them: Economics Minister José Maria Dagnino Pastore saying on national television that the economy is in "an unprecedented state of

• Independence Day coming and going with no parades. There was only a mass for the ruling junta, in which the priest said in his homily that "fear, skepticism, dis-trust and partisanship abound in

destruction."

these difficult times. Lorenzo Miguel, a proscribed labor leader of a militant union federation, saying at a news conference that the unions "will not be forgotten again in this coun-

Effect on Military

The immediate effect of the Falklands defeat has been on the ruling military itself. The three armed services have admitted to 613 dead and missing servicemen

and almost 1,300 wounded.
The June 14 collapse of the defense at Stanley, the islands' capi-tal, and the tales from returning soldiers of food and ammunition shortages and illnesses have left the military largely discredited in the public's eyes.

"This disaster is the result of improvisation," said the author Ernesto Sabato, "and reveals that our military men are not even fit to

Within the military, President Leopoldo Galtieri was forced to resign by army officers and was replaced by a retired officer, Maj. Gen. Reynaldo Benito Bignone. The air force and the navy, saying they were more responsive to public wishes, dropped out of the government because a civilian was not chosen as president.

Joint Rule Ended Their defection ended the six-

year-old Process of National Reconstruction, as the joint military government had called itself, and created a government run purely by the army.

The predictions of political an-

true. Political and labor leaders say that is partly because of the military's promise of democracy by the end of Gen. Bignone's term in March, 1984. The civilians also credit his conciliatory style.

"He asked for help," said Carlos Contin, chairman of a five-party coalition, "and if the country keeps moving toward constitutionalization, he is undoubtedly going to find it.'

The political truce, however, is fragile, according to political and labor leaders.

The military's promise leaves open the possibility of elections

crat of Wisconsin, who commis-

sioned the General Accounting

Office study on military assistance

programs, has warned that "action

is needed to rein in the prolifera-

tion of military aid programs and

The loan program lacks a formal procedure for assessing the credit

of the recipient countries. At the

same time, officials have scant in-

formation about the impact that growing military debt in dozens of

developing countries is likely to have on their ability to deal with

comes to us and says it will guarantee a loan, there's no reason for

us to say no," said Peter Mackey,

Then the United States shifted to

social and economic problems. "If the Department of Defense

hold them to account."

More Buyers of U.S. Arms May Default, Agency Says

developing countries facing un-precedented financial difficulty.

Even the interest payments quickly become a substantial burden As long as there is some money in the Pentagon's reserve fund, de-

faults can be covered. But when and if this money runs out, as some fear could happen quickly if Egypt and Israel are unable to keep up. Congress will have to be asked to appropriate more.

This reserve fund has been used to cover defaults by 13 countries Bolivia, Nicaragua, Ethiopia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Liberia, Senegal, Tunisia, Zaire, Lebanon, Morocco, Sudan and Turkey, the last three of which are earmarked by the administration for more

Anticipating these problems from Israel, Sen. Alan Cranston, Democrat of California, has proposed a formula in which the United States would guarantee Israel additional aid to pay back the earlier loans. The proposal has been denounced by Republicans who say it would be an open-ended commitment that would escalate aid to Israel and encourage other countries to ask for the same treat-

manager of the U.S. Treasury's Federal Financing Bank, which handles the guaranteed military aid loans with a staff of seven. From the end of World War II until 1975, the backbone of U.S. military aid was the military assistance program, which dispensed \$53 billion in military equipment and technical assistance, including \$14.7 billion to South Vietnam.

> the guaranteed loans. In the case of Turkey and Sudan, which in this liscal year received \$343 million and \$75 million in guaranteed loans respectively, the increased levels of guaranteed credits at market rates will cause them to have extreme probtems making payments, according to a General Accounting Office staff study issued last March.
>
> "In 1981," the comments in the

study continued, "Sudan could not make scheduled payments of \$365 million because export earnings were only \$575 million. The U.S. offering of \$75 million in new credits at high interest rates to a country as bankrupt as Sudan is

younger political figures, frustrated after six years of being banned from political activity and accusing the older party leaders of being too obliging, are demanding that the military step down immediate. military step down immediate-

Economic Situation

Gen. Bignone has nonetheless forged ahead. He has lifted the ban on political activity. And he has promised to study the problem of the nation's more than 600 political prisoners and the more than 6,000 people who reportedly disap-peared while in the hands of state security forces in the mid-1970s.

The average Argentine enjoys one of the highest standards of living in Latin America but has been the victim of a two-year recession. Since the beginning of the year it has cut real income by 40 percent, according to government figures. Unemployment in a nation not used to it has risen above 6 per-

Then comes inflation. Retail prices rose 8 percent in June alone and are running at an annual rate of more than 100 percent, according to the government.

Economists say the war has had little economic effect on the individual Argentine, but the defeat, by politically weakening the mili-

fueling the recession.

mum wage by 30 percent.

rates and importers to bring in cheap goods. In the process, many national factories went bankrupt The economics minister, Mr. Dagmno Pastore, has switched di-rections, introducing interest calings and import restrictions. He has greatly devalued the peso, has subsidized loans to business, and, over the weekend, raised the mini-

allowing banks to raise interest

Rights Activist Held

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) -A leading Argentine human rights activist, who founded a group seeking information about people who disappeared during the military's clampdown on leftist guern]. las, has been arrested in the southera province of Chubut, his wife

Angela Westerkamp said Sun-day that her husband, José, told her in a phone call from the Trelew police headquarters that he be-lieves the Rawson federal court intends to press contempt charges against him because of critical al judge he made to a local news.

Britain to Return Prisoners

(Continued from Page 1) that will take time, but there can

be healing," a source said.

British officials have said repeatedly, however, that they will not consider opening negotiations over the future of the Falklands with Argentina. For the time being, any such moves would be regarded here as politically untenable. What may happen after the sanctions are lifted, sources said, would be gestures to encourage Argentine economic investment on the islands, tourism and possibly other interim

steps to reduce the longstanding

political tensions between the two

countries. The Foreign Office statement Monday said: "We ourselves are satisfied on the basis of the evidence available to us that the Argentine government accepts that active hostilities are at end, thereby enabling us to act on the release of prisoners of war in accordance with Article 118 of the third Geneva convention."

Reagan Lifts Sanctions

WASHINGTON (UPI) - President Reagan, hoping to strengthen U.S. historic ties among na-

tions of this hemisphere," nounced Monday that he was ending the economic sanctions imposed on Argentina during its conflict with Britain.

The president said in a statement that he decided to take the action "after a thorough review of the situation in the South Atlantic following cessation of the hostili-

Military Sanctions

The White House deputy press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said that Mr. Reagan had informed both Argentina and Britain of his decision. He added that no decision was made on lifting military sanctions that were imposed against Argentina during the arter administration.

The economic sanctions imposed after U.S. mediation efforts failed to prevent open warfare, affected only about \$8 million in trade and credits. The administration had suspended military exports to Argentina, withheld certification of Argentine eligibility for military sales and suspended new Export-Import bank credits and guarantees and Commodity Credit Corporation guarantees

WORLD BRIEFS

Block Wants New Soviet Grain Deal

WASHINGTON - Agriculture Secretary John R. Block urged President Reagan on Monday to lift the freeze on negotiations with the Soviet Union for a new grain-sale agreement. Mr. Block said that he wants the United States to sell as much as Moscow can buy. y door is open if they want to pay cash on the hame

head," Mr. Block said as he emerged from a White House meeting with Mr. Reagan. Asked how much grain the United States wants to sell the Soviet Union. Mr. Block said, "That's going to be the decision of the Soviet Union, if they want to buy more from us."

The secretary said that Mr. Reagan did not commit himself to any action regarding a new agreement. Mr. Reagan suspended negotiations in retaliation for the military crackdown in Poland, although sales continued under the old agreement, which expires Sept. 30. In fact, Mr. Block noted that the United States has offered the Soviet Union 23 million metric tons of grain this year but has been able to sell only 14

Nicaraguan Meets With Mitterrand

PARIS — Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the ruling Nicaragnan junta, met for three hours Monday with President François Mitterrand. After the meeting, the French foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, acknowl-

edged that arms deliveries had begun to Managna.

Mr. Ortega, who is in France on a two-day working visit, made no comment after his meeting with Mr. Mitterrand. Mr. Ortega is also scheduled for talks later with Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, Defense

Minister Charles Hernu and other high-ranking officials.

Mr. Cheysson said Mr. Ortega's visit shows the extent to which France supports the policy of independence in Third World countries. In a move that deeply upset officials in Washington, France signed a 90 million franc (\$13-million) contract in December with Nicaragua to supply "defensive" weapons to the junta. The contract involved mainly small arms and two Alouette helicopters, and Mr. Cheysson said that deliveries had

British Rail Workers Face Furlough

LONDON - British Rail officials said Monday that the walkout by national railway workers could force the railroad to furlough up to 200,000 nonstriking employees this week.

British Rail scheduled a meeting for Tuesday to consider a shutdown

of the system, which has been operating a reduced service for nine days in the hope that locomotive engineers would defy the union. The strike has canceled 90 percent of 15,000 daily trains. British Rail and locomotive engineers are bitterly split over a plan to eliminate the 8-hour workday and substitute flexible shifts as an efficiency measure.

Iran Warns of Final Thrust Into Iraq

LONDON — Tehran radio said Monday that Iran is ready to make a final thrust into neighboring Iraq to topple the Socialist Ba'ath government of President Saddam Hussein, saying a "grand and historic battle"

is in the offing.

"Having inflicted crushing blows on the mercenary Ba'athist [Iraqil army, we are now about to end this imposed war through a grand and historic battle," said the state-run radio, monitored here, Iran and Iraq have been at war since Iraq invaded Iran in September, 1980. Time magazine reported this week that U.S. recomnaissance photographs disclosed that Iranian forces are massing along the border with Iraq for a possible invasion.

Seychelles Bid Called 'Mercenary'

PIETERMARITZBURG, South Africa — The failed coup in the Seychelles Islands last November was a "purely mercenary effort," and not a South African military operation, a prosecutor said Monday.

Summing up his case against 43 mercenaries on hijacking charges, the prosecutor, Ceril Rees, said the defendant, Col. Michael Hoare, was a "selective liar with a very smooth and persuasive tongue," the South African Press Association reported

African Press Association reported.

The men are accused of hijacking an Air India jettiner to escape from the Seychelies when their plot was uncovered and forcing the pilot to fly them to Durban, South Africa. They face maximum 30-year prison teams if convicted of the four separate air piracy counts against their. Some of the defendants have testified that they thought they were on a South African military operation.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

From July 5th through August 27th, Monday through Friday, the International Herald Tribune will present the news in English at 10 a.m. on radio station RMC. Ecoutez la radio qui vous écoute

Somalis Say Fighting Is Raging in Ogaden Ethiopian combat planes pounded

Somali troop positions Monday in the frontier villages of Ballanbale and Galdogob in the 11th day of an Ethiopian advance across the Ogađen Desert into Somalia, the gan. Somali government news agency reported.

The report said fighting was raging between Ethiopian mechanized troops and Somali infantry forces dug in along the border east of the Ethiopian-controlled Ogaden Desert, the scene of a five-year-old dispute between the two countries in the Horn of Africa. Somali radio said casualties were heavy.

Western diplomatic sources in Mogadishu said the clashes appeared to be on a very large scale. The sources said the Ethiopian attacks may have been launched to punish Somalia for lending support to the Western Somali Liberation Front Somalia provides the rebel front with arms and a safe haven inside its borders. President Mohammed Siad Barre of Somalia appealed Mon-day to the Organization of African Unity to intervene in the crisis to stop what he termed "the naked aggression of Ethiopia's invading forces." He accused "foreign interventionist forces" of supporting Ethiopia. Mr. Siad Barre did not identify the foreign troops, but Somalia had earlier criticized the presence of an estimated 15,000

Front, a guerrilla group composed

gion from Ethiopia, said at a news conference that his forces had killed thousands of Ethiopians and hundreds of Cuban mercenaries since the rainy-season fighting be-

In Mogadishu, Vice President Hussein Kumie Afrah told a mass rally that every able-bodied citizen should be ready to fight for his country. The demonstrators marched to the Soviet Embassy where there is now a staff of eight compared with several hundred before the Russians started arming Ethiopia in 1977 — shouting anti-Soviet slogans. No incidents were

reported.
There has been no official Ethiopian reaction to any of the Somali statements of the last two weeks. However, a rebel group based in Addis Ababa, the Somali Democratic Salvation Front, maintains that its guerrilla forces - not Ethiopia's army — are responsible for the clashes. It describes the fighting as a purely internal matter between the guerrillas and the Somali government and asserts "liberated" vast areas of the border. Diplomatic sources said, howev-

er, that the intensity of the fighting seems to rule out the guerrillas' assertions that they are acting

Somalia and Ethiopia fought a three-year war over the Ogaden Cuban military personnel and Desert beginning in 1977. Somalia 3,000 Soviet and East German advisers in Ethiopia.

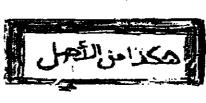
Somali Guerrilla Report

Abdinassir Sheekh Adan, leader of the Western Somali Liberation Front, a guerrilla group composed

cross the border with ease.

50 grams of fresh caviar

An idea for summer evenings on the Champs Elysées; in a reromance (piano), and sampling prices for the best caviar, at GCLESTAN, 67 Champs Elysées, Paris 8. Tel. 225 62 90



Fu Gandhi Loyalist Rated Controversial Favorite For India Presidency

By Smart Auerbach Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI - India is expected to elect one of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's most faithful supcorters as president amid opposition charges that Mrs. Gandhi has politicized the independent characer of the job of head of state.

Zail Singh, a former home minster, is the overwhelming (avorite distance of the presidency in an indithe rect election by memora of the state assemblies and national Paristate assemones and distincted by Mrs. Gandhi's Congress-I Party.

He is being opposed by a former supreme court judge, H.R. Khan-na. who entered the race after opposition leaders failed to persuade Mrs. Gandhi to pick a consensus candidate. The voting was held Monday and the results are expected to be made known Thursday.

While India's president is large-

Dissidents' Cause Cited by Inciter of S. Korean Arson

71501 SEOUL — The admitted leader of an arson attack on the U.S. cultural center in the southern port city of Pusan last March said in court Monday that the fire was a tactic to draw attention to the cause of South Korean dissidents, according to news reports from

Moon Boo Shik, 23, a former theological student on trial with 15. others for the arson, said leaflets were not enough to let people know the "truth" because of what ian he called a muzzled press.

He was accused of leading the arson attack and having some of the defendants scatter leaflets calling for the pullout of U.S. troops in South Korea and the ouster of President Chun Doo Hwan's gov-ernment. Under earlier questioning from the prosecution he admitted that he directed the arson at-

But during cross-examination by == his lawyer, Mr. Moon denied prosecution charges that he is a Com-· ... munist sympathizer. He said he hates Communism because it destroys democracy.

One student was killed and three were injured in the fire, which caused extensive damage to the U.S. government facility.

Mr. Moon said he and others

were protesting U.S. policy that he claimed condoned the Seoul government's crackdown on the 1980 rebellion in Kwangju. The court session is to continue next. Mon-

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ly a ceremonial figure; he is the commander in chief of the military forces and the give that holds the country together during times of political instability. The president for instance, chooses the person to form a new government after a parliamentary no confidence vote. and thus is in a position to influence the future course of the coun-

Traditionally, the president has been a man of stature who has remained above party politics.

Although Mr. Singh is a strong Gandhi partisan, he has promised to be nonpartisan if elected. "I will

not permit the opposition or the Congress-I to establish an office in the Rashtrapathi Bhavan," Mr. Singh said, referring to the imposing red sandstone president's house originally built for the British viceroy.
Mr. Singh, 66, is considered by

many to be inept as a politician.
This spring he praised Hitler in a parliamentary speech that embar-rassed other Gandhi aides so much that they had his remarks ex-

punged.

He appears to have been picked for president by Mrs. Gandhi be-cause of his loyalty to her, her party and her family.

"If my leader had said I should pick up a broom and be a sweeper, I would have done that," he said in a statement that revealed his devotion to Mrs. Gandhi, since being a sweeper is considered demeaning

Support From Sikhs

The Indian Express, a leading opposition newspaper, said his main qualification for being In-dia's seventh president was "his total and complete loyalty to the

His nomination, however, won great support among India's small but prominent Sikh religious minority. If he wins as expected, Mr. Singh will be the first Sikh to be president.

His victory may quiet com-plaints of discrimination by India's 13 million Sikhs. Mrs. Gandhi is known to be concerned about a minuscule but vocal separatist movement to form a Sikh nation of Khalistan.

GI in Tank Incident Named United Press International

MANNHEIM, West Germany - U.S. Army authorities Monday identified the soldier who drove his tank on a rampage through the city center Saturday as Pvt. Charles F. Keefer, 20, of Berwick, Pa. Pvt. Keefer died when the tank plunged from a bridge into the Neckar River. "We do not know his motive," an army spokesman



Zail Singh casting his ballot in India's presidential election.

By Colin Campbell

New York Times Service

International Monetary Fund has produced a report on Vietnam's

economy that, while pointing to re-

cent improvement in some sectors,

nonetheless casts doubt on

whether the country can meet this

year's scheduled payments on its

A copy of the confidential 20-

Although citing improved per-

formance last year in the produc-

tion of food, cash crops and light

industrial goods, the report expresses disbelief at the predic-

tions of Vietnamese officials that

increased exports and foreign aid

this year will suffice to retire a

1982 debt service obligation esti-

The nation's debt in "noncon-

vertible currencies" - mostly to

the Soviet Union - was said to

stand at \$2.2 billion of the total

\$3.5 billion. The report said the debt rose by \$500 million last year.

Vietnam's reserves of foreign ex-change, which were \$98 million at the end of 1980, had sunk to \$16

mated at \$237 million to Vietnam's

non-Communist creditors alone.

page report, dated April 29, was made available here by non-Viet-

external debt.

namese sources.

HO CHI MINH CITY - The

Despite U.S. Pressure, Zia Appears Unlikely to Ease Martial-Law Rule

By Stuart Auerbach Vashington Post Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan - Despite promises to hold elections almost from the day he took control here. Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq has failed during his five years of military rule to establish the foundations needed to restore democracy 10 Pakistan.

The continuation of an unrepresentative, martial-law government here has aroused concern in the West, especially the United States where the Reagan administration has embarked on a \$3.2-billion military sales and economic aid package designed to shore up Pakistan as a front-line defense. against Soviet expansion.

"The fact that Pakistan has a martial-law government has been a source of continued reservations among important sectors of opinion in the United States," U.S. Ambassador Ronald P. Spiers said in a Karachi speech, which is reported to have upset the military rulers here because of its unusua frankness.

While the U.S. ambassador stressed the improved relations between Washington and Islamabad after more than a decade of strain that included the burning of the U.S. Embassy almost three years ago, he bluntly listed four vulnera-ble areas including the Zia govern-

The IMF, which advanced Viet-

nam \$43 million last year, now

suggests in its report that Vietnam

may be incapable of repaying its debts, or of acquiring the hard cur-

rency it needs to import machin-ery, raw materials and other neces-

sities, unless it rapidly alters its

raise for government workers and

economy.

mestic product.

IMF Doubts Vietnam Can Make Debt Payments

million at the end of last year and

were "completely exhausted" by

February of this year, the report

The study is based largely on statistics provided by high-level Vietnamese officials in the minis-

tries of finance, trade, industry, banking and planning who con-

sulted with a team of IMF econo-

mists in Hanoi in February. The

consultations were occasioned, in

effect, both by Vietnam's \$70-mil-

lion indebtedness to the IMF and

by the country's expressed interest

The report says that last year, Vietnam slipped \$38 million be-

hind in paying its external debts.
"An early elimination of outstand-

ing payments," the report says, "is

sion of confidence and the disrup-

tion of trade and payments refa-

As of the end of last year, the

report says, Vietnam's outstanding

debt to non-Communist nations

included \$311 million to Iraq, \$172

million to Algeria, \$133 million to

Japan, \$121 million to France, and

lesser amounts to the World Bank,

Denmark, India, Italy, Libya, the

Netherlands and Britain. Vietnam

also owed \$251 million to private

ential for avoiding further ero-

n-Communist sources.

borrowing more money from

ment's failure to move ahead with replace him. Many here believe elections.

The other problem areas were Pakistan's clandestine nuclear weapons program, which Mr. Spiers warned could jeopardize the new close ties if the Zia government exploded an atomic device or began reprocessing spent fuel; the flow of illegal narcotics from here to the United States, where 70 percent of illegal heroin sold on the

NEWS ANALYSIS

streets now comes from Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan, and some concern that closer ties with Pakistan would be misunderstood as anti-Indian.

Mr. Spiers cited the approaching end to his 30-year career as a U.S. diplomat to explain the unusual frankness of his speech, which was seen here by Pakistanis and diplomats from other nations as a warning to the Zia government that the failure to prepare for a return to democracy could imperil continuemocracy could imperit contin-ued congressional support of the U.S. aid program, which arose from the Soviet invasion of neigh-boring Afghanistan in December,

Pakistanis, however, appear resigned to a continuation of martial-law rule for the foreseeable future, if not under Gen. Zia then under some other general who may

creditors, mostly banks in Europe lateral payments arrangements and Japan.

members. Vietnamese planners told the study team that income from exports, which has declined for three vears in a row and which fell sharply last year, had been expected to rise by 22 percent last year and that is expected to rise 38 percent in 1982.

The report notes, with approval, The report strongly recommends several measures taken by the gov-ernment that might help achieve that Vietnam reduce its food, fuel and other subsidies for civil sersuch progress, including produc-tion bonuses, the granting of au-thority to selected exporters to use vants and employees of state enterprises. These subsidies were maintained last year despite a devaluatheir foreign exchange income to import their own needed materials, tion of the dong, a 100-percent pay the introduction of measures that the granting of greater autonomy to certain trading firms in Ho Chi allowed previously controlled rice Minh City," and, particularly, the devaluation of the dong in July, prices to go up by 400 percent and those of other agricultural prices by as much as 600 percent. Con-1981, which may have made exsumer subsidies, as a result, quaports more competitive. The report also notes that Vietdrupled last year, leaping from 3

to 7 percent of Vietnam's gross donam's economy grew by nearly 3 percent last year - a "modest recovery" from the declines of the The report proposes that the fund's executive board urge Viet-nam to end its system of offering previous two years - and that agricultural output continued to grow. Taxes, moreover, were said better-than-official exchange rates have been collected more effito Vietnamese citizens and tourists who bring in hard currencies from ciently than before, and from inabroad. The board is also asked to comes that reflected last year's inflation, estimated at 100 percent. urge Vietnam "to terminate the bi-

that Gen. Zia's talk of holding elections is aimed at public opinion in the United States and other Western nations, which supply most of the \$1.6 billion in foreign aid needed to keep the country

Part of what one Pakistani political observer described as public indifference to politics seems to stem from the limited level of repression used by the Zia government, as compared to other military dictatorships.

While there are political prisoners — the opposition early this month put the number at 2,300 — Pakistanis feel free to talk openly against Gen. Zia without fear of midnight arrests or sudden disap-

Even Gen. Zia's opponents acknowledge that the the present government is less harsh and vinlictive than in the last years of the constitutionally elected govern-ment of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, whom Gen. Zia ousted in an Army coup July 5, 1977. Mr. Bhutto was

hanged two years later.

Gen. Zia has been very adroit in his dealings with Pakistan's politicians, who, with the possible ex-ception of Mr. Bhutto's widow Nusrat and his fiery 28-year-old daughter Benazir, have become ineffectual, spent forces, with few supporters. "They have failed to galvanize the people to their side. I don't think the people see an alternative personality to Zia," said one

Even the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, a coalition of eight political parties including Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party, has failed to gather street support needed to overthrow Gen.

The 58-year-old general-turned-president promised when he first seized power to hold elections within months. He acted then as a reluctant ruler forced by widespread civil unrest to take over the country for a short time. As he finishes the end of what

would have been a full five-year term of a constitutionally elected president, Gen. Zia now appears more deeply entrenched than ever

Western Sahara Mines Reopen After 6 Years

RABAT, Morocco - After being shut down for more than six years by guerrilla attacks, the Bou Craa phosphate mines in the Western Sahara have been reopened, officials said Monday. The mines had been practically

a standstill since December, because installations were wrecked by guerrillas of the Polisario Front, who are fighting Morocco for control of the desert area, formerly ruled by Spain.



Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq

and gives all signs of having grown to like ruling Pakistan.

"Over the years," said a senior Western diplomat, "his sense of mission has increased and he sees himself as indispensable.





This 3,900-metric-ton roll-up of a completed bent set a record in our North Sea fabrication yard. trained employees and the latest follows standard routines or Through the months of de-

Here's where your investment starts to pay off. sign, evaluation and bidding, this jacket was a paper concept. Easy to revise, change or modify. But here-in welded steel, nearing completion-is where time is translated into early production and profit for the operator.

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Maneuvers in Indochina

From THE NEW YORK TIMES: Vietnam says it is withdrawing a "signifi-cant" number of its troops from Cambodia and it offers to pull out more if Thailand will stop giving asylum to hostile Cambodian guerrillas. Those guerrillas, meanwhile, have come under the nominal control of a coali-tion led by Cambodia's former chief of state, Prince Sihanonk. It would be gratifying to believe that these developments will benefit

the ill-used people of Cambodia.

It would also be premature. There is an Indochina war for hearts and minds every year at about this time, but it is mostly for the benefit of the United Nations. In a cyni-cal annual rimal, the UN decides each September whether Cambodia's seat shall continue to be held by the murderous Pol Pot Communists or by the pro-Vietnamese Communists installed by the invaders.

The Reagan administration, like the Carter administration, has given its vote to Pol Pot, mainly as a favor to China, his patron. To make this support more palatable, a different look has been given to the Pol Pot group. Purportedly, it is now a partner in Prince Sihanouk's insurgent coalition. But Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge retain firm control of the main

Anner Rouge retain firm control of the main guerrilla armies. Prince Sihanouk's function is to prettify them in his best flamboyant style at the General Assembly this fall.

Hanoi, too, is playing games. It hopes to end its regional isolation by playing upon the differences among its non-Communist neighbors, and to cut down Pol Pot's United Nations majority. Any Vietnamese withdrawals from Cambodia are welcome. But a truly significant withdrawal would have to promise a new political order — a genuinely autonomous and neutral Cambodian regime.

On Standards of Living

From THE WASHINGTON POST:

A strong sense of a declining standard of living has haunted American politics for nearly a decade. It began in 1974 with the enormous jumps in food and fuel prices, and since then it has been a constant consideration. tion in three successive administrations' thinking about economic policy. But the basic question about this decline is whether it ever actually happened. In the past year the recession has brought unquestionable reductions. But the longer trend is less obvious.

However notable it may have been for

other reasons, 1974 was not a turning point in American habits of consumption. But the years 1977-1980 — in political terms, the Carter years — were a little different. With the unusually rapid inflation in real estate, people greatly increased the share of their total spending that they put into housing. Something had to give, and for the first time in a generation it was spending on automo-biles. That was very bad news for Detroit. But was it a sign of financial strain in American families — or merely an indication that they thought houses were better investments than cars? In those years there was a small reduction in the share of consumers' spending that went into recreation and, very slightly, into foreign travel. But people did not cut back on private school and college tuition for their children, and they continued rapidly raising the share that went to medical bills.

Certainly there were people who ended the decade of the 1970s less well off than they entered it. But in the national averages there is no evidence of decline. On the contrary, the figures show clear progress in directions that unambiguously indicate for most people, in at least the economic sense, better lives in 1980 than in 1970 or even 1974.

Perhaps the present recession will change that trend. It is quite true that some of the improvement in the late 1970s was bought at the price of an inflation rate that could not have been sustained. New and different policy, by 1980, was essential. But it is useful to remember that its purpose was not, as the Reagan administration occasionally seems to think, to rescue a falling standard of living. By the end of the decade, the American standard of living was higher than it had ever been. It would be a melancholy irony if it turned out that a false diagnosis by the administration led it into precisely the decline that it was mistakenly seeking to remedy.

Most Americans find it very difficult to believe that the country has grown substantially richer in the last decade. The very sug-

estion runs counter to years of lamentation by politicians and economists alleging a longerm decline in standards of living.

Nevertheless, personal income per capita last year was higher than ever before — high-er even after inflation, higher even after income taxes. But people seem to mistrust that kind of statistic and ask, reasonably enough, what the money buys. The record of the 1970s is a great deal better than the public pessimism of the period indicates.

The best single measure of the quality of physical life is simply longevity. At the begin-ning of the decade, life expectancy at birth for an American was 70.8 years; in 1980 it was 73.6 years — an enormous increase, and the most rapid advance since the 1940s. This reflects not only the state of medical care but diet and the broadest definitions of living and working conditions.

Another basic factor in the standard of living is housing. In the 1970s the number of housing units rose more than twice as fast as the population. Crowding decreased. Housing conditions have for some time been good enough that the numbers of homes without running water or electricity is no longer sig-nificant. In 1970 slightly over one-third of all American homes had air conditioning; currently, well over half do.

Access to education is crucial to most peo-ple's idea of the standard of living. A decade ago, one out of nine adult Americans had had four years of college; by 1980 it was nearly one out of six. College and university enrollment at the beginning of the decade was 8.6 million; at the end it was 12.2 million. The list could be continued. The challenge

to the historians of these years will be to explain why so many Americans thought that the national economy and living standards were in decline when, by most measures, things were going pretty well. No doubt much of the answer lies in the fears generated

by inflation and rising unemployment.

But there is more at stake here than detached historical interest. The Reagan administration came to office burning with the con-viction that it had to deal with a deeply em-bedded, long-term decline in American economic performance. That was a mirage. The threat was inflation. It had got badly out of control in the Carter years, and Americans had used it to keep the standard of living rising a little faster than the country could afford. But the perception of fundamental, structural economic decline was wrong which entitles you to doubt that the present administration is right in its prescriptions for fundamental, structural economic reforms.

Other Editorial Opinion

Jaruzelski and the Debt

Hints of a further relaxation of martial law later this month have been made in Warsaw, but if this materializes it is likely to be minor. Thus, Western governments are unlikely soon to get the lifting of martial law, release of internees and resumption by Gen. Jaruzelski of dialogue with Solidarity and the Church the three conditions NATO set for removing economic sanctions. In these gloomy circumstances, Western governments would do better to discuss re-scheduling, which actually places more of a financial constraint on Po-

land than refusing to discuss its debts.

Poland is at present getting off scot-free from its debts, while re-scheduling would require it to pay at least some interest and fees. — The Financial Times (London).

Why Help Endanger NATO?

"I think there was disarray with our European allies. I think that has been largely elim-inated, and they have confidence in us once again," President Reagan says. Apparently he hasn't been reading the papers.

Foreign ministers of the European Com-

munity have expressed "grave concern." West Germany's Schmidt said the administration is hurting the Western alliance. Even best friend Margaret Thatcher zinged the White House for its wrongheadedness. In such anger some foreign policy scholars see the seed of the disintegration of the Atlantic alliance, which would imperil the free West. What are the aggravations? High U.S. interest rates, which bleed Europe's sick economies of investment funds, and the perceived U.S. support of Israel's aggressive behavior. There are also new tariffs that will price European steel out of the U.S. market. But primarily there is Reagan's continuing assault on the Siberia-to-West Europe pipeline, forbidding use of equipment manufactured abroad under U.S. license for the pipeline.

The embargo may be illegal and is certainly futile. It will only delay construction two years. The Europeans have irrevocably signed contracts to help build the pipeline and to buy gas that will flow from it. Since NATO's birth, the Soviet Union has aimed to destroy it. Why should a fiercely anti-Soviet administration in Washington help?

- The Chicago Sun-Times.

Wrangling in Bonn

The Bonn coalition has little remaining energy for constructive policies, most of its time being taken up with the day-to-day process of surviving intact. There is no visible light at the end of the tunnel, and even when protracted wrangling produces patched-up agreement on individual pieces of action, the next crisis is always just around the corner. For what is dragging the two government parties apart is not policy details but consid-erations of sheer political survival.

- Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

JULY 13: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: British Naval Strength

LONDON - Lord Tweedsmouth's statement of Great Britain's naval position, so far as the ships actually built and ready for ser-vice are concerned, has not been seriously criticized. The government is accused of having reduced the shipbulding vote on the score of economy until the two-Power standard is imperiled. The second count of the indictment concerns the distribution of the effective force and its readiness for action. The Channel fleet is not yet an ideally perfect force, but in the eight King Edwards there is sufficient strength to deal with the whole battern of the control tleship force of Germany. Adding battleships and cruisers together, Britain has a preponderance over any two of the other powers.

1932: Shoe Magnate Killed

PRAGUE - Thomas Bata, multimillionaire and largest manufacturer of shoes in the world, was killed when his aeroplane fell at the airport of Zlin, the model city that he built on the site of the village where he was born 56 years ago, son of the village cobbler. The death of Bata, one of the most amazing figures of postwar Europe, has created a sensation throughout the country, as his business had become one of Czechoslovakia's most famous concerns. European stock markets, especially that of Berlin, felt the effect of the tragic death. The management of the Bata works has issued a statement to the effect that it is economically sound: "We have no debts and all taxes are paid."

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A Case for a Strong U.S. Plan For Israeli-Palestinian Peace

WASHINGTON — Polls, editoti-als, letters, articles and ad-vertisements show that Americans realize that satisfying Palestinian national aspirations is as necessary to peace as assuring Israel's security. It is from this public realism that the "opportunity" comes for peace between the Arabs and Israel.

President Reagan and his new sec-retary of state can now formulate an effective peace policy. But first the president needs to free himself from everal misconceptions. He must disabuse himself of the

Israel-born notion that "one has to differentiate between the PLO and the Palestinians." The PLO leads Pal-He must learn that the United States has nothing to gain and much to lose from his intended return to the Camp David autonomy talks. They will be long resuming. If re-sumed, Israel does not intend them to produce what it invaded Lebanon to prevent: Palestinian self-determina-tion on the West Bank. Israel will

David accord for its own ends. Indeed, a convincing argument can be made that Israel has abrogated Camp David. It has said that it will never relinquish possession of the West Bank, and it has unilaterally redefined the word "autonomy" in

quence of the war in Lebanon

will be reassertion of the fact that

the Palestine question is central to

Israel's aims in Lebanon are

clear to Palestinians. They are to

destroy the PLO as a politico-mili-tary organization and thus, with

the Palestinian community leader-less and fragmented, bring about a

settlement responsive to Israel's de-

signs of permanent occupation of

the whole of Palestine (preferably

without Palestinians), and peace

agreements with the neighboring

countries similar to the one that it

concluded with Egypt.

This logic derives from the no-

tion that the Palestinian national

struggle hinges on the fortunes of the organizational structure of the

PLO. Destroy the structure and

you destroy the complex energy

This is not only a primitive view of the dynamic of Palestinian na-

tionalism and the pivotal role that the struggle for Palestine has tradi-

tionally played in the historical ex-

perience of the Arab world, but it

has no hasis in material reality.

that animates it.

war and peace in the Middle East.

continue to manipulate the Camp

By Granville S. Austin

the agreement to this end. It is attempting to create a quisling government over a subject people on the West Bank. And it is trying to de-stroy Palestinian political power in Lebanon. The United States cannot hold Israel to the letter and spirit of the agreement because Israel would

escape through loopholes in the text. For America to have an effective Arab-Israel policy, the president would have to institute a peace process that could be controlled from Washington, not from Jerusalem or Arab capitals. This would mean doing what previous administrations have considered doing but have not done, partly because of adverse circumstances and largely from lack of

wisdom and courage. It would mean:

• Advancing a U.S. peace plan.

• Talking directly to the PLO. Using exough leverage on Israel, the Palestinians and Israel's eastern Arab neighbors so that they negotiate peace treaty and abide by it.

Previous administrations have shied from putting forward a U.S. peace plan because they believed a peace treaty would be viable only if it resulted from the initiative of the parties, and because Israel would charge that a plan would undercut Israel's

process by which 4 million Pales-tinians relate to the world around

them. Even in the unlikely event

that Israel's devastating war against Palestinians in Lebanon will result in the complete collapse of all the PLO's institutions, from

the executive committee to the

Palestine National Council, from

the Palestine National Fund to the

Palestine Research Center, from

the General Union of Palestinian

Students to the Palestine Samed

Workshops, and the collapse of other social constructs that touch on the lives of virtually all Pales-

tinians in the world today, it is

For almost immediately after such a collapse, Palestinian society will reassemble. The reincarnation

of a structure for Palestinian na-

tionalism is not only assured, it will

have a more militant posture of na-

tional sensibility. Israel will have gained nothing from this war.

The writer is president of the Gen

eral Union of Palestinian Writers in

doubtful this will help Israel.

The PLO Is a Process

By Fawaz Turki

TARIS — One certain conse- more than that, it is a process — a

erience of the Arab world, but it North America and author of several as no basis in material reality.

True, the PLO is a structure; but North America and author of several books, including "The Disinherited: Journal of a Palestinian Exile."

negotiating position. These reasons have no validity today. The two sides are so entrenched in their positions that only the United States can shake them loose. And Israel is no longer negotiating. It is imposing its own policy of lebensraum.

The U.S. peace plan should include the principles and formulas for all as-

pects of a just, fair and comprehen-sive peace. It should be based on UN Resolution 242's basic trade-off of territory for peace and on the mutual right of Palestinians and Israelis 20 self-determination and security, and it should include international and on-the-ground safeguards to sustain peace. The plan would also provide for normal political, cultural and commercial relations.

The administration would publicize the plan widely and vigorously. Then the parties would be given only a brief period to subscribe to it and a slightly longer time to negotiate the details of a treaty. The implementation time should also be short, except for the provisions normalizing relations, because a long transitional period would allow opportunities for hard-liners and for the unpredictable

to upset the agreement.

The world rightly insists that the PLO, as the voice of the Palestinians, acknowledge Israel's right to a secure existence. Not talking with the PLO is a dangerous absurdity for the United States. The PLO has not been allowed to join in past negotiations de-spite its desire to, so its intentions have not truly been tested. Calls for the PLO or Israel to make the first gesture toward the other have proved fruitless. The United States must talk with the PLO to obtain its adherence to a peace plan and constructive trea-

ty negotiations with Israel.

Henry Kissinger's mistaken promise to Israel in 1975 that the United States would not negotiate with the PLO until it recognized Isreal's right to exist can be dispensed with as invalidated by Israel's rejec-tion of Resolution 242 and abrogation of Camp David, or as a constructively ambiguous statement that allows America to talk with the PLO so that it will negotiate with Israel. Effective leverage lies as much as

possible in inducements, as little as necessary in punitive pressures. The positive benefits of cooperation with America, added to the costs of noncooperation, should yield a sum that is persuasive. The Palestinians would welcome a just U.S. peace plan because it would call for self-determination for Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza (certain to result in a Palestinian state), recognize them as an equal party in the peace process, and establish the PLO as their representative in negotiations.

The "rejectionist" factions in the PLO would denounce the plan for guaranteeing Israel. There would be division among Palestinians over the PLO's leadership role in the new situ-

Israel's Urgent Interest

By Yirmiahu Yovel

JERUSALEM — Many Israelis war on the PLO that becomes a war on the whole Palestinian peotion "Peace for Galilee" has led ple because it leaves it no hope and their army to Beirut. They criticize the extension of the war beyond its original objectives.

They feel manipulated by their to reach a just and honorable com-

own government, as it seems to have been manipulated by Defense have been manipulated by Defense Minister Ariel Sharon. They deplote the suffering of innocent civilians, both Lebanese and Palestinians, who have been caught between two hatreds, victims of the cynical strategy of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which made them its hostages, and of the massive and morally questionable massive and morally questionable use of Israel's military machine.
Few Israelis would deplore the
hard blow suffered by the PLO. It

has declared itself a deadly enemy of Israel, sought its destruction as a political entity and threatened the lives of all its citizens. Since its creation, the PLO has said "no" to any compromise, ensuring political stagnation and blocking any resolution of the Palestinian problem.
Yet the blow suffered by the

PLO changes nothing at the root of the problem. With all its intransi-gence, the PLO expresses the real national consciousness and collec-tive will of a people that demands a homeland. This fundamental fact cannot be changed by armed force.

Israel can break the military organization of the PLO but not the self-awareness of the Palestinian people. Israel's problem therefore

come an eternal warrior. The presupposition behind this attitude is that Israel, regardless of what it does, is condemned to a 100 Years War with all the Arab people, whom it must learn to divide and combat, selectively signing a treaty with one while crushing the other. This is a fatalistic vision, for it despairs of Israel's capacity to affect its own future, and especially

no political alternative, and, on the

other, a blow to the PLO accompa-

promise with Israel
Unfortunately, Prime Minister
Menachem Begin's policy leaves
the Palestinians no workable atter-

native. The autonomy as offered them now is empty; and, as Begin's

government has openly declared, the permanent arrangement it will seek is the annexation of the West Bank and Gaza. For the Palestini-

ans, even moderate ones, this must

mean despair, impasse and height-ened terrorism. For Israelis, this

would mean that Israel would be-

Israel's urgent long-term interest is to offer a workable political com-promise to the Palestinian people.

because in such a permanent war

Israel's chances of survival are slim.

The writer is professor of philoso-phy at the Hebrew University and author of "Kant and the Philosophy of History." He contributed this comment to The New York Times. is political. There is a radical difference between, on the one hand, a

ation, and a bitter struggle for power within the PLO. But having the promise of a state, moderate Palestinians with the help of Arab govern-ments could subdue challenges.

The Arab governments, with few exceptions, would consider a just U.S. peace plan a major breakthrough for their interests. It would promise a treaty that would protect them from Israel and focus Palestinian nationalism on a state that the Arabs would intend to control. America could sweeten the deal with large offers of assistance to spur Arab economic and social development.

Obviously, not everything in the peace plan would please the Arabs and the Palestinians. Treaty negotiations would be very difficult on such issues as Jerusalem. The United States would have to exert leverage. With Israel, the United States has

to a unique degree a situation it has nowhere handled effectively: employing leverage on the government of a nation it has swom to support. At the tactical level, the administration could decide that what is sance for the goose is sauce for the gander. Israel has exerted great influ-

ence over U.S. policy-making - why

not the reverse? At the strategic level, when Israel's policies endanger U.S.

security, as they do now, the United States is free to put its own security first. A comprehensive U.S. peace plan, however, would enhance Israel's security as well as America's.

These would not be inducements the Begin government. Begin would fight a U.S. peace plan — seeing it as a threat to Israel's security — with whatever weapons he could command, armed with the belief that Israel's counter-leverage makes it immune to U.S. leverage. He would try to fuel fears that America and Europe were going to let Israel down, as they have let Jews down in the past.

Able neither to entice Begin with a carrot nor persuade him with a stick, and pledged to support Israel, how can the United States pursue an independent policy and propose a peace plan? The imperfect answer is only partly that the Begin government will not be everlasting. A more important part of the answer is that moderate opinion still exists in Israel and that moderate Jews and others increasingly seek a just settlement.

The writer is a former State Department director of research and analysis for the Near East and South Asia. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Befriend the Nationalism of Peoples, Not Their Oligarchs

WASHINGTON — To oppose growing W Soviet penetration in Latin America, the United States should befriend not the "authoritarianism" of the oligarchs and g but rather the nationalism of the people

The Reagan administration enlisted the Argentine junta for its crusade in Central America. Now the Argentine military is the hottest new candidate for Soviet arms, while U.S. Central American policy is in disarray.

The United States' response to the conflict over the Falklands (I prefer to call them the Malvinas) demonstrated once more a pro-found, persistent underestimation of Third World nationalism. Meanwhile, Moscow rhetorically appealed to Latin Americans' anticolonial sentiment, scoring propaganda and Soviet players dashed across the field to em-It sought to use the conflict to forge a missing link in its Argentine strategy: popular consent for closer Soviet ties. The Soviet press, the embassy in Buenos Aires and the local Communist Party loudly backed Argentina's cause, depicting Moscow as a true friend, which, unlike Washington, did not be-

tray Argentina in its time of need.

The campaign's success was arguably registered in a prolonged standing ovation that Argentine spectators gave the Soviet Union's touring World Cup soccer team in the spring.



"The door was open — mind if I come in?

By Robert S. Leiken

Moscow's wooing of the Argentine masses began with the Malvinas crisis, but Argentine enerals, gentry and exporters are all old Soviet pals. Under the junta, Argentina became Moscow's leading trade partner in the developing world. In international forums, the So-viet Union tenaciously blocks discussion of Argentine human rights violations. The junta reciprocates by tolerating the local Commu-nist Party while savagely repressing its leftist competition. The party in turn offers "critical support" and inventive defenses for the "pro-gressive" and "democratic" military regime.

The Soviet cover-up of the junta's human rights record has outraged Argentina's nationalistic civilian opposition. The political par-ties, not the anti-Communist military, offer the strongest resistance to Soviet penetration. They have vigorously opposed the purchase of Soviet arms, long advocated in the military.

A former economics minister and still a leading Peronist, Antonio Cafiero, holds that the junta's policies create "structural dependence" on the Soviet Union, facilitating increased Soviet political influence. The junta's economics favor the oligarchy's agricultural exports while penalizing industry. More than one-third of Argentina's exports, now predominantly agricultural, are sold to the Soviet Union. The same proportion went to Britain half a century ago.

The nationalist opposition does not wish to substitute a new form of colonialism for the

old. The Reagan administration has little to fear and much to gain from loosening its em-brace of the junta and supporting the forma-tion of a civilian government. The administration's support for authori-

tarianism, Argentine-style, extends to Central America. It was with the administration's blessing that Argentine mercenaries joined Honduran troops and former Nicaraguan National Guard members in harassing the San-

dinista government in Nicaragua. This outside intervention only strengthened pro-Soviet Sandinista leaders, who were able to co-opt the democratic opposition as traitors.

In El Salvador, the administration spurned negotiations with the opposition, discounting prevailing nationalist, nonaligned tendencies within both civilian and guerrilla organizations. Now the United States is aligned with rightist military officers and a resurgent oligarchy, while the Christian Democrats are

being edged out of power.

The Russians have played each U.S.
misstep to their advantage. But their own colonialist policies reverberate across the ocean. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and especially the suppression of the Polish workers have alienated much of the Latin American left. The Mexican Communist Party has condemned these actions, and opposition to service pro-Soviet parties has spread within the ezuelan and Chilean left.

Eden Pastora, Nicaragua's legendary Comandante Zero, has broken with Sandiniscomandante Zero, has broken with Sandunsta leaders, denouncing the betrayal of the revolution to the Soviet bloc. Among the Salvadoran guerrillas there is mounting mistrust of
Moscow. These pressures recently obligated
Cuban leaders publicly to criticize Soviet positions on Afghanistan and Poland.

The legitimate nationalism of Latin Ameri-

cans who do not wish to be in the pocket of either superpower is, as elsewhere in the Third World, a potent force of resistance to Soviet expansionism. Nonaligned governments such as those of Venezuela and Mexico are more effective barriers to Soviet penetration than the Somozas, the D'Aubuissons and the Galtieris. When allowed to choose between nonalignment and Soviet influence, Latin Americans will opt against Moscow.

The writer directs the Soviet-Latin America project at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown University. He con-tributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

But Who Really Needs Super-Cow?

By Daniel S. Greenberg ing they are successfully developed -

WASHINGTON — The notion W that small is beautiful gets a good press. But there is something jumbo-whopper-superscale, whether in skyscrapers, hamburgers or jet planes, that modern instincts cannot resist. And now, as might be expected, the bigger-is-better theme has turned from the inanimate to the living: Super-cow, an elephant-size, milk-gushing beast, is being developed by bio-engineers at the University of Minnesota.

The development of this wondrous macro-bovine, it is worth noting, is under way at a time when storage facilities are so overflowing with sur-plus dairy products that even the tightfisted Reagan administration has

resorted to cheese giveaways.

What, then, is the inspiration for developing a dairyland behemoth with triple the output of today's high-level performers? The answer is that it is being done because recent devel-opments in gene splicing and cloning make it possible for it to be done. The fact that such super-beasts - assum-

might produce further economic cha-os in an industry that is already in turmoil from overproduction does not enter into the question of whether the research should be performed. In agricultural as in other research, freedom to look is the governing rule. The assumption is that after a discovery has been made or a capability

achieved, people outside the lab will decide what to do about it. The difficulty is that new technologies often have a superficial attractiveness — plus drum-beating proponents — that enable them to get a footbold in the conomy before there is an opportunity for serious thought about what effects these newcomers

might really have. Nuclear power, with its early postwar history of heavy public relations and extravagant promises, is the lead-ing example of the overselling of a technology that was developed not because it was needed but because it was possible. Now that nuclear pow-er's true costs and potential hazards dairy surplus. But try to stop it.

are a matter of general concern, the public and the power utilities have turned against it, and the once prom-ising industry could easily become a monument to extraordinarily costly technological foolishness.

There have been many attempts in cent years to develop the means for looking over the technological bori-zon. The U.S. Congress, for example, is equipped with (but doesn't often listen to) an Office of Technology Assessment, charged with trying to fore-see the effects of new technologies. Many kinds of big projects must be preceded by the preparation of federally mandated impact statements.

But, in general, the new and big create a lure that is difficult to resist,

even if it leads to tears later on. Super-cow, big in all respects, in-cluding cost, will not decelerate the elimination of family farms that is now occurring throughout the country. And its prodigious productivity will not help one bit with the country's mountainous accumulation of

A Zero Variant

Regarding "How to Play the Nuclear Arms Race" (IHT, June 26): If the su-perpowers find it so difficult to nego-tiate a reduction in nuclear arms, per-haps it would be easier to negotiate an increase from an assumed position of zero. This new twist to the "zero option" should be explored.

LARRY L CHESHIRE Kinshasa Zaire.

People Forget

Congratulations on your editorial page of June 22.
With reference to "An Unheard Message From Scared Children" and

Jacob Bronowski's idea of preserving Hiroshima as a "war memorial," I remember reading a letter to the Paris Herald just after the war at a time when there was a big debate as to where to put the seat of the United Nations and the author proposed of Nations, and the author suggested al-ternate sessions in Berlin and Tokyo. Both cities were in rains from the war, and the idea was to remind delegates of what they were there for.

With reference to "Childhood Cold War Recalled" and Leslie Miller's ex-perience of air raid drill in America in the 1950s, I remember my general in the 1950s, I remember my genera-tion of Europeans — that is, teen-agers in the early '40s — going through the same routine, only for us then it was the real stuff.

Yet I don't think many of my gen-eration — the older of whom, of course, also fought in the war — are any more or any less hellicope then

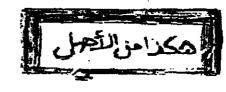
any more or any less bellicose than anybody else. People forget

JAMES HENNESSY.

Flag Watching

I have been watching the Letters section to see if I was the only reader who noticed that starting May 17 a new flag has been flying over your masthead. I think it is a fine, crisp piece of calligraphy, carefully maintaining your traditional identity while adding, with the accompanying thick bar, a firmer character.

GENE DETICH



to the HA

Life Tough for Polish Soap Opera Script Fails to Keep Up With Real Trials, Tribulations

By Ruth E. Gruber

WARSAW - For more than two decades, Helena and Jozef Matysiak and their two sons Stach. and Genek were the most popular family in Warsaw. No longer.

As the central characters in "The Matysiaks," a weekly radio soap opera about a Warsaw working class family, they drew an immense following dating back to the 1950s. However, even the trials and tribulations of a soap opera could not measure up to real-life martial law.

Actors protested the harsh measures of the martial-law regime by refusing to appear on government-run radio. This has caused complete confusion in the cast and scripts: 💥 "I've been listening to this program for over 20

years," said a 70-year-old pensioner. "I still listen but maybe I'm one of only 10 in Warsaw who still does. It's awful now." The Matysiaks became popular by responding to current events. The characters avidly discussed, for example, the formation and activities of the

Solidarity independent trade union. 🧀 After the actors refused to appear, changes in the series sent Helena Matysiak to a cousin's near Warsaw. She later died when the actress who played her died.

The father, Jozef, went to a sanatorium, One son and his wife went to work in East Germany.

Another character is always out of town. "There is a rumor in Warsaw that the Matysiak family has been interned and new people have moved in — maybe security men," an under-ground bulletin said, describing changes in the se-

Apparently the protest by the performers is unorganized but effective. "It is our own private affair and should be treated individually," said one

of the actors taking part in the walkout.

"My contact, which we sign yearly, expired at the end of December. The last show which we prepared at the beginning of December was stopped by the censors. In January, I did not renew my contract and neither did some of my col-

He said that since the actress who plays the mother has died and other main characters are refusing to perform, the authors are thinking of changing the whole story line.

"Maybe the apartment in Dobra Street will be rented to a new family and quite a new life story

ies of prisoners.

al Day on July 23, in the expecta-

tion that the government will re-

ciprocate by freeing both categor-

Beatings and Deprivation Reported By Political Prisoners in Poland

By Paul Lewis

WARSAW --- A letter reported by Roman Catholic Church sources to have been sinuggled out of a prison in southern Poland complains that political prisoners have been beaten by guards, that many are ill because of their diet, and that religious objects have been de-

stroyed.

"The situation here is getting more and more tense," says the letter, dated July 2. "Provocative better, dated July 2. "Provocative better, dated July 2." havior by the guards is frequent. The other day the prison commander told us: "I'd like to put you up against a wall and machine gm

"We have no greens and fruit," the letter goes on "Skin diseases, hair loss and boils are becoming more frequent. The commander told us: I can't afford tomatoes so you won't be eating tomatoes, ci-

"Last week, he issued an order that anyone taking fruit back to his cell from a meeting with his family would be deprived of par-cels for three months and banned from the prison shop. Letters are withheld for 7 to 10 days and some prisoners never get theirs, even if they haven't reached their quota." The letter was made available on

the condition that names be with-

Church sources say that many of those convicted of offenses under martial law get worse treatment than ordinary criminals. Many have been sent to prison for membership in the banned Solidarity labor union, for distributing Soliron; darity tracts and pamphlets, and strations against martial law. Here are other examples of mistreat-

About June 20, the bishop of

guards had been reported to be ship is opposing all strikes and confiscating and destroying pris-demonstrations before the Nationconfiscating and destroying prisoners' crucifixes, holy pictures, and prayer books, charges that were denied by the prison com-mander. The bishop was finally allowed to see prisoners from his own diocese. They told him that the guards had destroyed their ro-sames and crucifixes. The bishop was permitted to leave several prayer books for the prisoners but was not allowed to distribute them personally

· A political prisoner held in Upper Silesia was recently forced to sleep on boards for 10 nights and was deprived indefinitely of authorization to receive parcels for having tried to draft a code of rights for political prisoners.

· A young man recently cared of a severe stutter was arrested in the town of Oswiecim for distributing Solidarity materials and was sentenced to prison. When his family visited him, they found that he had been so badly beaten that his eardrum was punctured and his stutter had returned.

These allegations come at a time when Poland's martial-law author-ities are said to be preparing to release many of those detained in a bid to impress the West

Little has been said, however, about the fate of those sentenced to prison for martial-law offenses. It is the fate of these prisoners whose numbers now roughly equal the 2,000 or so political detainces - that church officials feel should be the crucial test of the government's willingness to lift martial.

A bulletin released by undersaw over the weekend emphasized the importance of an amnesty for political prisoners as well as the re-

Kremlin Warns U.S. Of Combat Readiness

Washington Past Service
MOSCOW — M Marshal Dmitti Ustinov, the Soviet defense minister, on Monday made the most vigorous response yet to President Reagan's policy toward the Soviet Union. He asserted that the United States will not be able to wage a victorious nuclear war against the

In a detailed and very pessimistic article that took an entire page of the newspaper Pravda, Marshal Ustinov appeared to try to justify the Kremin's peace policy. He asserted that the recent Soviet pledge not to use nuclear weapons first in no way diminished Soviet security. He pledged that a "sharp de-mand" for greater combat readi-

mand" for greater combat readi-ness of Soviet forces and modern command and control systems and other technical means would be

Marshal Ustinov also made what Western military specialists here said was the clearest public hint that the Russians may adopt a "launch on warning" defense pos-ture to quickly counter Mr. threatening strategic

Habré, Chief Rival In South Decide On Negotiations

LIBREVILLE, Gabon -Hissène Habré, whose month-old government in Chad is trying to win support in southern Chad, and former Vice President Wadal Kamoughe, leader of the southern forces, have agreed to begin nego-

Mr. Habré, who ousted President Gonkouni Oueddei last month to take control of Ndjamena, the capital, and the northern part of the country, met Saturday and Sunday with Mr. Kamougue, who heads a sort of sub-government in southern Chad. The economically vital south, inhabited largely by Christian and animist farmers, dominated the mostly

Moslem north until 1979. An agreement between Mr. Habre and Mr. Kamougue would go a long way toward effecting a real national reconciliation and an end to the civil war that has raged sporadically since Chad's independence from France 22 years

He said there should be a clear realization in Washington and other Western capitals that by renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union also

would prevent any other country from "hatching plans of a nuclear

"The aggressor, too, should know that the advantages of the preemptive use of nuclear weapons will not ensure victory for it," Marshal Ustinov said. "In perpetrating a crime against humanity will not gain sizable benefits. With the current state of the sys-tems of detection, the combat readiness of the Soviet Union's strategic nuclear means, the Unit-ed States will not be able to deal a crippling blow to the Socialist countries. The aggressor will not be able to evade an all-crushing re-

taliatory strike." The marshal's words were interreted by Western military experts here as a hint to what Soviet officials have privately told visiting Americans about the possible Soviet response to the introduction of nedium-range Pershing-2 rockets n Western Europe.

In contrast to the policy of "launch under attack," the Russians have said that the proximity of the Pershings would force them to switch to "launch on warning," or an almost instantaneous attack on the United States if and when Soviet intelligence monitoring facilities signaled that an attack was under way on the Soviet Union.

Room for Error

The prospect of computers making such crucial decision would enhance the possibility of a nuclear confrontation because to technical

It is difficult to determine whether the Russians are raising the prospect of launch on warning to scare the American public and increase psychological pressure on the Reagan administration or because automatic massive retaliation is indeed a serious policy op-

Marshal Ustinov's article appeared to have been designed for the domestic audience, howevsuggesting worries within the armed forces and perhaps the population as a whole about the government's peace policy, which does

not seem to be going anywhere. It also comes after the recen United Nations General Assembly session on disarmament which from Moscow's point of view, has failed to produce any concrete or

Rand Study Reports Racial Bias in Soviet Armed Forces

By Drew Middleton

New York Times Service NEW YORK - A study of the Soviet armed forces has found that racial prejudices in the Soviet military have led to violent conflicts and to discrimination against mi-

These conclusions are in a Rand Corp. publication, "The Ethnic Factor in the Soviet Armed Forces," written by S. Enders Wimbush and Alex Alexiev and based on interviews with 130 former Soviet servicemen from all branches of the forces. The Rand Corp. of Santa Monica, Calif., does research for the government and other organizations.

Demographic Change Expected

Reviewing the findings of racial prejudice and ethnic conflict in the Soviet forces, the authors say these suggest existing or potential vul-nerability that American military planners should study. Among the factors, the authors say, are inadequacies in basic training unreliable support forces in war and the possibility that in a protracted war or after serious defeats there could be some defections.

The Soviet problem, the report says, is rooted in the composition of the military personnel. The officer corps is overwhelmingly Russian, and Ukrainians are widespread in the noncommissioned officer coms.

The study says this imbalance

gions to the central Asian Moslem

Two elements described in the study appear important to American military planners. One is that, according to the report, the ideological Soviet view of the armed forces as one unifying element in the nation is without basis because of the frequent violence between races within the forces. The other is that Soviet soldiers are not allowed to serve in their native regions but are sent to distant, ethnically different areas, hence encouraging disputes with the civilian

The authors, commenting on the latter point, say the "possibility that the army may have to be used to put down anti-regime outbursts has on more than one occasion is an important factor influencing

party stationing policies.' The study asserts that, despite some reports from Afghanistan, no ethnic units exist in the Soviet armed forces.

The report said the consensus among those interviewed was that "ethnic conflict is frequent, perhaps prevalent and occasionally severe." Instead of eradicating ethnic consciousness, the study says, the system serves to enhance national distinctions.

Russians are contemptuous of other races, the report says. The word churka, the report says, is frequently applied to Central Asians

by ethnically diverse sectors of the and other Asians. The literal Soviet population — as indeed it meaning of churka is wood chip, meaning of churka is wood chip, but it is used as a pejorative term meant to imply that a person is worthless, intellectually slow or simply dumb.

On the other hand, according to the report, Balts, who consider themselves superior to Russians, often use the Latvian word "cuke," meaning "pig or swine," when re-ferring to Russians.

According to the study, ethnic conflict is common in some services. Exceptions are the high technology services, such as the strategic missile force, the navy and the air force, where the personnel is chiefly Slavic.

The Soviet respondents said of-ficers avoided becoming involved

their troops. Some people believe, according to the report, that the officer corps encourages ethnic conflict because it is easier to control a multinational force whose members are separated by linguis-

tic and cultural barriers. The report said fighting between the local populations and soldiers from units in the neighborhood was apparently commonplace. According to the report, Central Asians serve as guards for prisons and

The Russian proportion of the population has been declining and now stands at 52.4 percent, according to the census taken in

labor camps.



Weinberger Denies U.S. Plans to Ease East-Bloc Sanctions

WASHINGTON - Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger

said "it is certainly not correct that President Reagan is looking for a way to ease economic sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union in order to relieve strains ithin the Western alliance.

The New York Times on Friday reported that the Reagan adminis tration is seeking some sign of an easing of martial law in Poland so it could relax sanctions, including a ban on U.S. equipment for a Soviet gas pipeline. Mr. Weinberger said Sunday in

will soon encounter a basic demo-graphic change as a result of the the president made his decision to shift in population growth from impose the trade embargo against European and mainly Slavic re-

down in Poland with a great deal of care and deliberation, "so sto-ries he is about to change on the basis of some gesture that has not been defined - these stories just

aren't right."
Mr. Weinburger told interviewers: "It is certainly not correct" when asked about the printed report.

Transit Strike Hits Denver The Associated Press

DENVER — Almost 1,400 transit workers, including 900 bus drivers, went on strike throughout Denver metropolitan area Monday, forcing about 162,000 bus riders to look for other trans-

At the recent summit meeting of heads of state from industrialized countries in Versailles, France, the other nations tried to get the Unit-ed States to modify its stand on the export of pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union. However, the Reagan administration went ahead

with imposing the embargo.

The president took the same hard line on the sanctions as Mr.

Talking to reporters on his plane s he returned from an 11-day holiday in California, Mr. Reagan looked angry when asked if he was softening on the sanctions and re-marked. "Let me give you a friendly warning; a lot of those so-called leaks, they don't know what the hell they are talking about."







Ruckwell International is a \$7 billion worldwide, multi-industry company applying advance technology to a wide range of products in its aerospace, automotive, electronics and general industries businesses.

lots normally monitor the frequen-

the Pan Am crew heard or under-

stood the warnings.
Pilots say the warnings do not

normally mean that takeoff should

be delayed but that the crew should be alert because wind shear

Computers trigger wind shear

with wind speed measured at de-

vices outside the perimeter. Detec-

tors have been installed at many

U.S. airports in the past five years

as understanding of wind shear

Investigators emphasized that it

tered on theories that the plane

was caught in a violent downburst

Lightning, waterlogged engines,

Some investigators believe that,

failure of control services and pilot

error have been named as other

when the jet clipped through tree-tops in its descent, it lost lift devic-

es on one wing, throwing it into a

steep bank to the left. The left

wingtip may have hit the ground

first, digging a furrow and throw-ing the plane into a fiery cartwheel

erally driven to the ground.

and direction.

has advanced.

possible causes.

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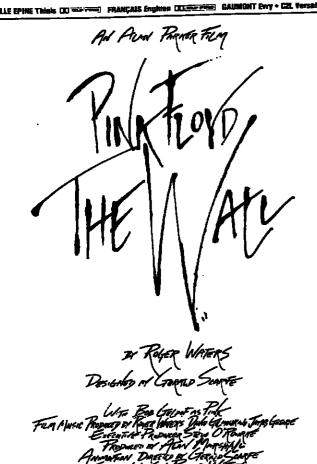
Airport Warned of Wind Danger Before Jet Took Off in New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS - Tower controllers at New Orleans Interna-tional Airport broadcast warnings twice of potentially dangerous winds minutes before a Pan American World Airways plane took off and crashed Friday afternoon, ac-cording to the National Transpor-tation Safety Board.

It was not known whether the



CHAMPS ELYSEES 70 m/m = DC ******** KINOPANORAMA 70 m/m DC FRANÇAIS OUT *** **** MONTPARMASSE PATHE OXICAL ***** CAUMIONT SUD DOCT WE HAUTEFEIRLLE DOTTE THE LES HATION DOTTE



plane's pilots received the word to watch out for "wind shear," rapid believed a visition and shear," rapid believed a visition and shear. shifts in wind speed and direction that appear to be one the most likely causes of the crash, the seccy but it was not known whether

ond worst in U.S. aviation history. The fully loaded Boeing 727 went down in a residential neighborhood in the suburb of Kenner moments after lifting off in a thun-derstorm. The crash killed 145 per-sons on the plane and at least eight

can cause abrupt and potentially dangerous shifts in a plane's speed Disclosure of the tower's wind shear warnings came Sunday as investigators began a detailed exami-nation of the plane's wreckage.

In Washington, technicians said that the pilot's and co-pilot's voices had barely registered on the cockpit recorder tape, apparently because of faulty maintenance, safety board officials said. The tape was being filtered electronically to try to make voices and sounds more audible.

was too soon to pinpoint the crash's cause. But speculation cen-In addition, sources close to the investigation said, the voices were obscured by the sound of of air in a wind shear and was litwindshield wipers, which were operating when the plane crashed.

A safety board spokesman, Brad Dunbar, said that about seven minutes before the plane began moving toward takeoff, a controller in the tower broadcast a warning that wind shear had been detected northeast of the airport. One minute later, another warning said that wind shear had been found in all directions. Both warnings were broadcast

on a radio frequency used to direct over a three-block area. ADVERTISEMENT

International Restaurant Guide

FRANCE

PARIS - RIGHT BANK

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The chief of laboratory services of the National Transportation Safety Board in Washington displays the flight recorder from the Pan Am jet that crashed Friday near New Orleans.

Wright to Challenge Weinberger's Policy Of Importing Weapons

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The battle
line between the House Democratic leader, Jim Wright of Texas, and secretary of defense, Caspar W. Weinberger, has been drawn over U.S. imports of military weapons made in Europe, Israel and Egypt.

Rep. Wright says he will introduce an amendment to the Department of Defense authorization bill that would prohibit the depart-ment from buying military equipment from a foreign manufacturer, no matter what the saving, if that company became the sole supplier.

Mr. Weinberger, with support from the State Department, opposes the amendment. He con-tends that it would damage the efforts of the United States to get allies to cooperate on producing weapons rather than to engage in duplicative and competitive ef-

supported by West Germany's ambassador to the United States, Peter Hermes, who has written to the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Melvin Price of Illinois, to object to the proposed

The Israeli government has also opposed the measure, especially since an Israeli company, Tadiran, has been in competition with a leading U.S. contractor, E Systems, for a contract to build Army

Rep. Wright has written to Mr. Weinberger to contend that it would be unreasonable, very poor strategy, and sometimes downright dangerous to allow a firm in a foreign country to become the sole supplier of a vital U.S. military

Mr. Weinberger replied: "In all candor, I must oppose your amendment and ask you to reconsider. Our allies are viewing the proposal as a serious restriction in the path of arms cooperation, and

I agree with them."
In his letter, the West German ambassador asserted that Rep. Wright's amendment "would constitute another serious obstacle on the road of armament cooperation between the United States and the

Federal Republic of Germany."

The conflict emerged in January, when Tadiran underbid E Systems on the radio contract. Its price, \$38.9 million, was \$7.5 million less than the price offered by E Sys-

The Texas company protested to the General Accounting Office, the auditing and investigative agency of Congress, contending that Tadiran should have been disqualified from bidding on an equal footing with U.S. companies as agreed in a provision of the 1978 Camp David peace accords. E Systems argued that the contract award violated

buy-America policiesThe Army said, however, thatthe arguments of E Systems were
"totally without merit" and thatthe nation's industrial base would not be harmed by the award to Tadiran. It announced plans to go ahead with the contract. Defense Department officials also said that the United States sells \$9 worth of weapons to European allies for every \$1 worth of arms that it

The General Accounting Office, in a report last month, agreed with the Army that the "E Systems pro-test is without legal merit." It add ed. The integrity of the competitive bidding system is hardly served by the government's issuing an open invitation and, after a foreign firm has entered and won the competition, determining that it

Organized Crime Controls Union In Atlantic City, State Officials Say president. Mr. Lumio died recent-

By Donald Janson

New York Times Service NEW YORK - When the New Jersey Legislature debated and adopted the state's Casino Control Act five years ago, particular em-phasis was placed on preventing organized crime from infiltrating the new casino industry in Atlantic

Now the state Division of Gaming Enforcement has expressed concern that organized crime has found a way to circumvent state controls — by influencing the largest casino union in the city, Local 54 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union.

The division, an arm of the state attorney general's office, has asked the Casino Control Commission to eliminate the peril it sees by revoking certification of the union to operate in casino hotels.

The local represents 12,000 bartenders, bellmen, waiters, waitersses, maids and other employ-ees. Most work in Atlantic City's

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nine casino hotels. Authorities have expressed concern that organized crime may use the union to extract payments from the casinos in return for labor peace. The casinos gross more than \$4 million a day, 8 percent of which goes to the state in taxes.

In a hearing last week at commission headquarters, the division presented witnesses to support its contention that Local 54 was dominated by organized crime. This is the first time the commission has considered disciplining a union.

New Identity

Joseph Salerno, a former associate of Nicodemo Scarfo of Atlantic City, testified Thursday behind a screen shielding him from the hearing room audience. He said that organized crime hoped "to own Atlantic City some day." Mr. Salerno, a former plumber,

now has a new, undisclosed identi-ty in the U.S. witness-protection Special Agent James T. Maher of the FBI organized-crime squad

in Philadelphia, testified that Mr. Scarfo was the boss of the Angelo Bruno organized-crime family in Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Mr. Salerno said Mr. Scarfo had boasted that he had installed Frank Gerace as president and Robert Lumio as secretary-treasurer of Local 54. Mr. Gerace is still Lt. Col. Justin J. Dintino of the

New Jersey State Police testified June 22 in Washington before a Senate subcommittee investigating the union that Mr. Scarfo controlled the union through Mr. Gerace and Albert Diadone, the local's vice president.

Mr. Scario, who was subpocnaed for both hearings, cited his Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination at both sessions in refusing to answer questions about organized crime and Local

Mr. Gerace did the same thing in Washington, but must answer questions at another New Jersey ommission hearing this week or face the possibility of a contempt citation, because the commission has granted him immunity from any future criminal prosecution based on his testimony. Mr. Scarfo declined to answer

questions about a phone list taken from him during a search of his Atlantic City home or about a piece of paper that Special Agent Maher said was also seized in the earch. Written on the paper were "54" and some shortened names that Robert B. Sturges, director of the Division of Gaming Enforce-ment, said were names of Local 54





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il and Money in the Eighties

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Senator James McClure, Chairman of the U.S. Senate Energy Committee and one of the main formulators of U.S. energy policy, will open the second day of the conference, and U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Donald T. Regan will answer questions via live telephone. hook-up following a special video address to the conference from.

register for this conference may return the coupon below.

ENERGY IN AN UNCERTAIN ECONOMY

SEPTEMBER 20

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, Minister of Oil, Kuwait.

THE SUPPLY AND DEMAND OUTLOOK FOR OIL Theodore Eck, Chief Economist, Standard Oil Company (Indiana). Helen Hughes, Director of Economic Analysis and Projections, The

Ian Seymour, Executive Editor, Middle East Economic Survey. Moderator: Herman Franssen, Chief Economist, International Energy Agency.

WHERE OIL AND GAS WILL BE FOUND IN THE '80's

James Akins, former U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

Donald O'Hara, former Pres., Nat. Petroleum Refiners' Ass. Abdulhady Taher, Governor, Petromin.

Surname First Nome **Position** Address City/Country Telex

Fees are payable in advance of the conference. Each participant: £435 or the equivalent. This includes all refreshments, lunches, and post-conference documentation. Fees will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before September 3, 1982. ☐ Please invoice ☐ Check enclosed

Washington, D.C.

Hans Grunau, Senior Exploration Consultant, Petroconsultants. NEW POWER RELATIONS IN THE GULF

E IMPACT OF DOWNSTREAM ARAB INVESTMENT

SPECIAL ADDRESS Donald Regan, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, via satellite

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

Please enroll the following participant for the IHT/Oil Daily Conference, September 20 and 21, 1982.

The International Herald Tribune Energy Conference, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Telephone: 747 12 65. Telex: 612832.

Senior executives in energy, finance and related fields wishing to

SEPTEMBER 21

U.S. ENERGY POLICY

James McClure, Chairman, U.S. Senate Energy Committee

PROBLEMS OF ENERGY FINANCING THE INVESTMENT OUTLOOK FOR NORTH SEA ENERGY Hamish Gray MP, U.K. Minister of State for Energy MOBILIZING INTERNATIONAL FUNDS FOR ENERGY PROJECTS. lan Logie, President and Chief Executive, Int. Energy Bank. INVESTMENT DECISIONS IN AN ERA OF DECLINING OIL PRICES Harold Hammer, Executive Vice President, Gulf Oil Corp. THE EVOLUTION AND IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL OIL TAXATION:

Robert Weaver, Vice President, Global Petroleum Division, Chase

Manhattan Bank. THE LONG TERM GAS OUTLOOK

John Lichtblau, Exec. Dir., Petroleum Industry Research Foundation. John Meeder, Manager Corporate Planning, Nederlandse Gasunie. HOW TO MAKE MONEY IN A SOFT ENERGY MARKET

THE OIL FUTURES MARKET: John Treat, President, New York

Mercantile Exchange. SPOT TRADING: Erwin Spuller, Managing Director, Fretoil.

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GENTINE

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• • • •

BUSINESS / FINANCE

BUSINESS BRIEFS

British Airways to Lay Off 7,000

LONDON - British Airways, which is losing £250 million pounds LONDON — British Airways, which is many 1200 more workers 435 million) a year, said Monday it plans to lay off 7,000 more workers ver the next few months in an effort to meet the government's denation-

ization targets.

The proposed job cuts announced by BA Chairman Roy Watts will be since the airline's work force to 35,000 by March 31, 1983. That will be

3,000 fewer workers than three years ago.

The layoffs are part of a long-range survival plan BA has offered the conservative government in return for financial support to allow the whine to be sold before the next general election; which must be held

arent Firms Agree to Estel's End

DORTMUND, West Germany — Hoesch said Monday that it and loogovens have reached a basic accord on terminating their joint hold-

... Hoesch, the West German side of Dutch-West German steelmaker % aid in a statement that the agreement sets total Estel liabilities at 1.52 sillion guilders (\$550 million). Hoesch will assume 946 million of this and Hoogovens 570 million, it said.

Hoesch will acquire the shares of Estel Hoesch Werke, Estel's West

ferman operating arm, and Estel Hoogovens will return to the control f the Dutch company, the statement said.

Britain Approves Pair of Mergers

LONDON — The proposed merger of Security Pacific Corp. of Los ingeles and London stockbrokers Houre Govett will not be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, the British Trade Department

aid Monday.

The commission also said the merger of Oppenheimer Holdings and dercantile House of London will not be referred to the commission.

"= U.S. Firm, Thomson in Agreement

SAN DIEGO — Kimball International's affiliate, Applied Micro Cir-nits, said Monday it had signed an agreement for Thomson-CSF to recome the alternate source for its high-performance bipolar Q-700 seies of gate arrays:

The company said Philips of the recurrences in computers and some

Merck and Astra Agree on Venture

NEW YORK - Merck & Co. said Monday that it has completed a inal agreement on establishing a joint venture with A.B. Astra of Sweien in the U.S. prescription drug market.

The agreement initially is to provide Merck with licenses for Astra products. After about 10 years, the two plan to establish a joint venture company to handle these and future products in the U.S. market.

Deak-Perera to Offer New CDs

NEW YORK - Deak-Penera, a privately-held foreign-exchange firm, aid Monday it has introduced certificates of deposit featuring yields based on foreign currency values as well as interes

The company said the three- and six-month CD values are based on luctuations in the Dentsche mark or yen and may be bought in mininum denominations of \$5,000.

Dunlop Sells Another Malaysian Unit

LONDON — DM (Holdings) Sdn., a subsidiary of Dunlop Holdings, said Monday that it has sold its 51-percent holding in Dunlop Malaysian Industries to Pegi Malaysian for 298 million ringgit (\$126 million).

Pegi is to provide new Pegi shares to Dunlop Holdings as payment at an agreed value of five ringgit per DMIB share, to be paid in Swiss rancs over 24 months. The shares are then to be purchased for cash by

East Wind Holdings Sdn., a subsidiary of Goodyield Plaza of Malaysia.

Dunlop, a U.K. based tire maker, plans to continue providing mangement and technical services to DMIB, which is to retain its present company in Singapore to pursue joint ventures in Southeast Asia. Last September, Pegi and Multi-Purpose Holdings of Malaysia acquired Dunlop's Malaysian rubber plantations for the equivalent of about \$110 million. Both transactions are in line with Malaysia's policy of putting resource companies in local bands.

Compiled From Agency Dispotches

Banks Launch Bonds As Pessimism Eases

The issue carries an indicated coupon of 171/2 percent and will be

priced at par, with final tarms to be set July 27, Wood Gundy said.

Last year, Canadian Utilities is-sued a 50-million-dollar, 15-year

The bond will be noncallable

bond at par, paying 17 percent.

LONDON — An easing of con-ern over shaky banks gave a shot n the arm to the Eurobond market Monday, and some new paper was ssued to take advantage of the reak in the gloom.

Creditanstalt-Bankverein will aise \$75 million over eight years, ead manager European Banking Co. said. The bond will carry a 15½ percent coupon and will be priced at par, it added.

The Austrian bank can redeem the bond at the end of the fifth year at 101%, it noted, but only after giving three years notice.

The improved conditions also led the European Investment Bank to take a positive look at the issuing of a second \$100 million tranche of its recent 10-year, \$100million Eurobond.

Lead manager Union Bank of Switzerland said Monday that like the first tranche the additional bonds would carry a 15% percent coupon and will be priced at 99%.

At the initial sale last week, an issue of \$100 million to \$200 mil-

lion was planned, depending upon market reaction, UBS said. The break in the pessimism over banks pushed the prices on most bank Eurobonds up as much as a

full point, dealers said. One-month Eurodollar interest rates declined Monday to about 14 percent from 15 percent on Friday, and the three-month rate dropped to 14% percent from 15% percent Friday. The six-month rate declined to 14% percent from 15% per-

Also launched Monday was a 5-30-million-Canadian-dollar bond for Canadian Utilities led by Wood Gundy.



THE WESTON GROUP

CH-1003 LAUSANNE 2 Rue de la Paix.

Tel.: 021/20 17 41

Failed OPEC Talks Underline Group's Basic Weaknesses

New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Last weekend's collapse of the OPEC meeting in Vienna seems further proof that the group bears little semblance to an effective cartel, analysts sav.

They contend that the lack of agreement shows that OPEC is mired in intramural political squabbles and is unable to adjust to the sharp decline in oil consumption resulting from price increases that

the group was able to impose during the 1970s.

OPEC's 13 member nations this year have been supplying less than half the non-Communist world's oil — the first time this has hap-

pened since the late 1960s.

Does this mean that OPEC, which often seemed to dominate the world's economic stage in the past decade, has become impotent? The results of the Vienna meeting would say yes, some analysts say. OPEC's agreement in March to limit output to 17.5 million barrels a day — which for a time seemed to turn the market in its favor — has been abandoned because of sharp differences among members over the size of their quotas. As a result, there is a possibility that OPEC nations will now make individual decisions to increase their own production, flooding markets with oil and driving prices down. "OPEC is going to be a weak organization because the market for OPEC oil is going to be substantially less than OPEC's willingness and ability to produce," said John H. Lichtblau, executive director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation.

Alvin L. Alm, the director of Harvard University's Energy Security

Program, who was a top energy policy adviser in the Carter administration, suggested that there is "at least a 30-percent chance" that OPEC's \$34 reference price "will actually break."

Most analysts hasten to add that OPEC decisions could still be influential. Even at today's depressed levels, OPEC members account for 45 percent of non-Communist oil shipments, and economists agree that the price levels they impose are considerably higher than

would exist in a free market. "OPEC is still a major factor in the marketplace," an oil company

It is possible, therefore, that OPEC will hold together, limping from crisis to crisis with patchwork solutions to such problems as the drop in oil consumption and animosity among members. But by the sheer weight of its output, analysts believe, OPEC will almost certainly exert influence on oil pricing and production for years. OPEC nations also consider themselves overdue for some external

help. They hope for a rise in demand resulting from an economic (Continued on Page 17, Col. 1)

Iran's Oil Exports Snot market and contract sales, annual averages in millions of barrels a day 177 178 179 180 181 Est

By Henry Tanner

TEHRAN — Early this year, the Iranian government was sunk so deep in a fiscal crisis that foreign analysts did not see how it could continue paying for food imports and meeting the buge government payroll on which most Iranians depend.

By this summer, however, Iran had maneuvered out of its difficult position by increasing oil exports to two million barrels a day, only about half the level before the 1979 revolution but up from a dismal 400,000 barrels a day in early 1982.

"The Iranians are awash in money now," an economist in a Western embassy said.
But Iran's solution carries a potentially heavy price. The oil is

exported via the spot, or noncontract, market rather than under longterm agreements. Thus, prices are low and planning is difficult. Revenue from oil has been paying for the war with Iraq, which began last year, and a mounting bill for food imports. Before oil revenue began growing again, the government had nearly exhausted its reserves by early this year, according to Western economists.

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 2)

Iran Buys Time, Runs Risks With Oil Sales

New York Times Service

The need for more exports remains evident in the long lines in front of most food stores. Stocks of consumer goods have not been renewed for years. Stores are selling their old stocks to each other

and to selected customers an item at a time and at high prices.

Iran's industrial production is estimated at only 40 percent of the level before 1979. Many factories have been closed and others are

EEC Favors Keeping Strict Policy

BRUSSELS — West Germany and Britain Monday rejected ex-pansionary economic policies as the way to pull the 10-nation EEC

As EEC finance ministers reviewed prospects for a slight economic recovery next year, diplomats said West Germany and Britain insisted that strict public spending and anti-inflation policies must be the top priorities. French Finance Minister

Jacques Delors urged communitywide action to boost investment in manufacturing and high technology to reverse what he called the deindustrialization of Europe

But, while Mr. Delors' call for mildly reflationary policies won support from Denmark and Ire-land, diplomats said most governments favored no relaxation of

tight controls on public spending.

The finance ministers made some progress in narrowing differ-ences over a proposed EEC direc-tive on consolidated reporting by companies, but put off further dis-cussion until October, diplomats

The seventh Company Law directive was discussed Monday after being stalled in committees of experts since 1978.

The diplomats said the ministers sought to give a political push to the directive so that outstanding difficulties could

The Royal Oak

A key problem is whether a

group should declare the results only of subsidiaries in which it holds a 50 percent or greater share, or whether the threshold should be set much lower, perhaps as low as The ministers also had to decide

the threshold below which small amounts of money would be excluded from the requirements. Meanwhile, a spokeswoman for elgian Finance Minister Willy de Clercq said that an International

ic reform program during a routine No details of the program were

Mr. de Clercq had announced in May that the visit would take place. He said then Belgium was not seeking IMF aid and described the meeting as continuing consultations, interrupted last October by the collapse of the former gov-

available.

Financial sources said the IMF team examined Belgium's balance of payments, foreign borrowing needs and 1983 budget prepara-Monetary Fund team approved



Jacques Delors

Dollar Loses Ground; Gold Gains

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Lower U.S. interrates drove down the dollar

Monday, while the price of gold London dealers said suggestions that the U.S. Federal Reserve

Bank may be thinking of easing its monetary policy put the dollar unpressure, causing Eurodollar The dollar rallied in late deal-age as dealers filled commitments

sold earlier, partly prompted by a firming federal funds rate, but it still finished below Friday's close, The dollar closed at 2.4785 Deutsche marks, up from a mid-

The ministers focused on definition of companies to be inday 2.4615 DM but below Friday's 2.4882 close.

European banks covered short dollar positions at the end of their trading day as Chicago futures market speculators began buying and Salomon Brothers chief economist Henry Kaufman reiterated his view that U.S. interest rates are

headed higher.
Also, the federal funds rate in the United States firmed to 131/s percent from a low of 12% percent The muted reaction of the U.S. credit markets to Friday's news of a \$3.7 billion drop in the U.S. money supply also may have

prompted some dollar shortcovering by European banks, they said. A cut in time deposit rates by Swiss banks, though expected, served to reinforce the belief that any drop in U.S. interest rates will be matched in Europe, they added.

Dollar-Swiss franc trading was

especially busy, and the dollar rose to 2.1080 Swiss francs from Friday's 2.1045.

Gold closed in London at \$341.25 an ounce, up sharply from Friday's \$329.25. Dealers said the slight easing in U.S. interest rates and the weakening of the dollar underpinned the advance.

Wall Street Prices **Post Broad Gain** In Heavy Trading

NEW YORK - Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rose sharply Monday in some of the heaviest trading on record as investors flooded back into the market on signs that interest rates

were headed lower. The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 10.75 at 824.87, its highest closing point since May 27 when it finished at 824.96. Advances led declines by a 10-to-4 margin, and volume swelled to 74.7 million shares from the 65.9

million traded Friday.
It was the fifth largest volume day on record, surpassing the 74.3 million shares traded March 4,

Analysts said Monday's rally was sparked initially by the larger-than-expected decline in the M-1 measure of the money supply reported Friday.

M-1 had been expected to drop about \$2 billion but fell \$3.7 bil-lion for the week ended June 30. The large decline fueled speculation that the Federal Reserve may ease credit policy.

support Monday when two major banks lowered their broker loan rates, Continental Illinois to 14% percent and Marine Midland to 14½ percent.

That speculation found further

It was the second time in less than a week that Continental Illinois Bank had lowered its broker

Kaufman Still Negative

Analysts said the market had reached a deeply oversold condi-tion last week and institutions were eager to re-enter the market, needing only some good news on interest rates as incentive.

"For now, the Fed has decided to ease," said Philip Braverman, an economist at the Chase Manhattan Bank. He added, "I still expect bond yields to rise later in the year when Treasury borrowings in-

He also said that interest rates would be pushed up "when the economy shows some signs of life" in response to the July 1 federal

But Salomon Brothers chief

economist Henry Kaufman Mon-day reiterated his forecast for higher interest rates in the second half

"Both short- and long-term rates will rise further in the second half of 1982, with long-term rates reaching their 1981 highs, while short-term rates may fall shy of their previous peaks," he said.

Mr. Kaufman said the curren

economic recovery will be brief, "lasting only a few quarters," fol-lowing which the nation will return to "economic sputtering (or) a more serious setback may ensue, depending on how well the weaknesses in the credit structure

are contained. Corporate credit quality will continue to deteriorate, Mr. Kauf-man said, "and will pose significant challenges to lending and investing institutions when the cur-

rent business recovery sputters Also, Robert Salomon, managing director of the firm in charge of stock research, said high real interest rates mean fixed-income in-

struments will provide greater re-turns than will be available in the He said the firm would recommend allocating more than half of the typical investment portfolio to

debt markets, emphasising quality in short to intermediate maturities The recession appears to have ended, but government statistics are giving off mixed signals about

index fell after two advances. An important exception to the market's rally was the energy sec-tor, which suffered sharp losses in heavy trading.

the recovery. Also, the Conference

Board's June consumer confidence

The group reflected the failure of the OPEC ministers to reach agreement on oil production curbs at their meeting last week. Ana-lysts said oil prices are expected to continue to erode, which in turn will adversely affect industry prof-

Losers in the group included Exxon, off ½ to 26%, Atlantic Richfield 14 to 34%, Amerada Hess % to 17%. Standard Oil of California 1% to 261/2, Haliburton 15/4 to 241/2. Union Oil 13/4 to 281/4

CURRENCY RATES

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Brusset	s (a) 46.81	81.40	19.04	6.85	3.3985 -	17.267	_	22.38	5.512
Frankfi	art 2,464	42755	_	35.98°	1,785 x	90.71 -	5.258 *	117.45	28.93
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This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

June 30, 1982

U.S. \$100,000,000 Notes The Republic of Ecuador

Lead Managed by

E.F. Hutton International Inc. The Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, Limited

Managed by

Banco Exterior de los Andes y de Espana, SA Daiwa Bank Trust Company The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.

Co-Managed by

Bança Nazionale del Lavoro

Banco di Roma

Asian International Bank

Maryland National Bank

Credito Italiano

Commercial Credit International Banking Corporation

Banco Central SA Banco di Roma The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd. Banco Herrero

Banque Internationale de Gestion et de Tresorerie Banque Française du Commerce Exterieur Credit Commercial de France (Panama) S.A. Commercial Credit International Banking Corporation

Den Norske Creditbank, Oslo First National Bank of Boston E.F. Hutton International Inc.

Hungarian International Bank Limited London Interstate Bank Limited

Daiwa Bank Trust Company

Banco Central SA

Banque Francaise du Commerce Exterieur

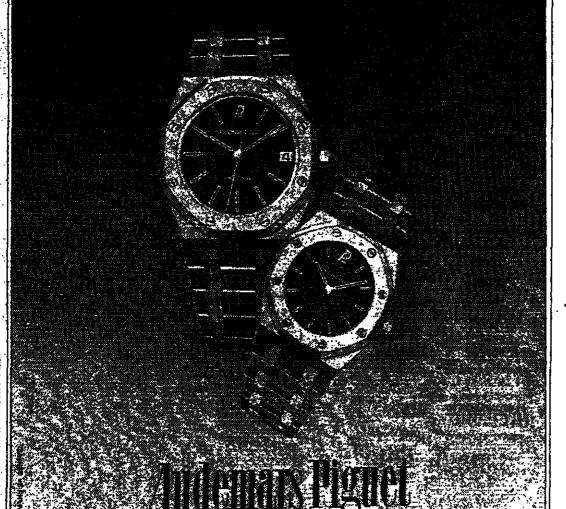
Provided by

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro Banco Exterior de los Andes y de Espana, SA

The Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, Limited

The Indiana National Bank

Union Trust Company of Maryland



Market Summary, July 12 NYSE Index Dow Jones Averages High 62% 71.40 54.60 37.70 61.81 1280 77.75 54.46 37.53 61.64 Clean 12.34 71.34 51.87 51.70 61.71 Standard & Poors Index 7587 1,718 48.47 367 12.27 384 1,879 7,88 NYSE Most Actives Ch'90 +8.74 +8.75 +8.42 +8.17 -8.04 Cless 199.57 122.51 52.60 72.72 17.52 108.18 120.84 52.86 17.95 17.30 Sqles 1,044,400 1,822,800 1,922,600 982,760 982,200 871,200 811,200 733,500 710,800 710,800 626,400 AMEX Most Actives 373,006 364,900 150,100 115,300 115,300 78,700 68,700 61,400 58,500 4% 3% 2% 25% 11% 4% 27 12% 13% _+_++-+ _--Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. Dow Jones Bond Averages

Monday's NYSE Closing Prices Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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The Company's Annual General Meeting was held in Milan on 28th June 1982 with Mr. Ettore Lolli in the

The Directors' Report and Accounts for RAS' 143rd financial year ended 31st December 1981 were duly adopted. A profit of Lit. 10.4 bn. was recorded after allocating Lit. 22.7 bn. to the Securities and Currency Exchange Fluctuation Reserve. A dividend of Lit. 1,400 per share was declared on an equity base three times larger than last year's following the increase of capital from Lit. 21.6 to 64.8

The Directors' Report highlights the growth in business in Italy and elsewhere achieved during the year and notes the Company's substantially strengthened assets structure, resulting in a solvency margin which exceeds by Lit. 84 bn. the minimum legal requirement.

Premiums written in Italy rose overall by 25%, with increases of 28% being attained in the Fire Account. 33% in the General Third-Party Liability Account and 35% in the Bond and Credit Indemnity Accounts. Aggregate growth in the Life Branch in Italy was 23%, with individual life assurance premium income rising by 29.4%. This significant advance is attributable to the successful introduction of new indexed life policies and combined insurance-investment plans.

Premium income in other accounts also showed satisfactory growth, but in some branches such as Third-Party Motor Liability and Marine and Cargo it proved inadequate to cover the higher cost of claims.

The dividend will be payable as from 19th July 1982.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOUNTS RAS ONLY, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCH OFFICES (in US dollars)

(III Octobrais)	
	1981
Premium Income	797.852.631
Investment Income	112,270,829
Claims, Maturities and other Benefits paid	434,113,495
Insurance Reserves, Non-Life Branch	667,267,018
Insurance Reserves, Life Branch	571,144,952
Life Sums assured	4.401.798,665
Share Capital	54,000,000
General Reserves	209.460.744
Profit for the year	8.694.085

PREMIUM INCOME OF THE RAS GROUP (ITALY AND ABROAD) Billion lire RAS 2.200 2.050 1,900 1.750 Foreign Group 1,600 1.450 1.300 1 150 RAS Group, 1,000 1979 | 1980 | 1981 Total Sums assured . . . \$ 9,156,468,905

SALES OF THE RAS GROUP Premium income breakdown in 1981 (m USS) (in Italy and abroad) . . 797,852,631 Other Italian Group Companies 132,634,436 884.911,162 Total premiums 1.815.398,229

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OPEC's Rift Underlines

Weaknesses

(Continued from Page 15) recovery and an end to the year long reduction in inventory levels.

This hope is buttressed by a general opinion on the part of oil ex-

ecutives that fourth quarter demand for petroleum should bounce back by four million to five million barrels a day enough to dissipate OPEC's cur-

But come acrt spring, and the normal seasonal fall in demand. OPEC may well be facing the same set of problems with which it could self? Abdullah Tariki, the former

Sandi oil minister who was a leader in founding OPEC, argues for a much sharper cutback in OPEC output than has ever been seriously considered. — "We have only to reduce this

surplus at its source to restore the situation." Mr. Tariki recently wrote in Dinar, a Knwaiti financial publication. "We, the oil producers, should welcome the consumers' tendency to substitute other fuels for oil products as this will provide us with a longer period for our oil production and fer preparing ourselves for the post-oil

The decision in March to curb-output is viewed as a timad move in this direction, but even that collapsed. Part of the reason was miscalculation: OPEC and international analysts believed Iran's oil production would not revive neary as quickly as it has.

Thus, Iran sees its official quota of 1.2 million barrels a day as less than half the appropriate level. As a result, Tehran-has been flouting both OPEC prices and output rules in an effort to rebuild its warravaged economy by selling as much oil as possible.

At the Vienna meeting Iran-sugested that the best way for it to increase production without affecting the overall balance of world. supplies was to reduce Saudi Arabia's by an equal amount. In less than a year, however, the Sandis have cut their production by about four million barrels to 6.5 million in an attempt to balance the market. They contend that such unilateral actions are sufficient. The Saudis' enthusiasm to sacrifice oil revenues to belp such political foes as Iran and Libya will almost certainly continue to be restrained, analysts say...

OPEC also faces such problems as the possibility that oil demand has permanently eroded and Venezuela's threat to immediately begin pumping 300,000 barrels a day if agreement was not reached in Vienna. Whether OPEC succeeds or fails, it seems certain that the air of power and arrogance that once characterized the organization has

Hitachi Postpones New Computer

TOKYO - Hitachi Ltd. said Monday that it is delaying sales and marketing of its new supercomputer following allegations that it was involved in the theft of International Business Machines Corp. computer information.

Supercomputers, which generally cost \$10 million or more, are designed for high-speed processing of lengthy calculations.

Hischi said its new computer, the HAP-1, was

faster than supercomputers being offered by Fujit-su Lid. Japan's leading computer maker; Minne-apolis-based Cray Research Inc., the leading U.S. maker of supercomputers, and Control Data Corp., also based in Minneapolis

Hitachi planned to market its new computer this summer, following a similar move by Fujitsu. Last Tuesday, Pujitsu introduced its VP-200, which the company claims is 20 percent faster than Cray's fastest model, the Cray X-MP. The new Fujitsu model costs about \$12 million.

A Hitachi spokesman acknowledged that the

IBM case was one reason the company decided to delay marketing the new computer. Hitachi is reconsidering its entire "product strategy" and is seeking the right timing to begin sales of the new

Hitachi and another Japanese concern, Mitsubishi Electric Corp., also suspended newspaper and magazine advertising in late June after the companies and 22 people — most of whom are employees of the companies — were charged by the FBI with involvement in buying and transverse. sporting stolen IBM information.

Denial of Wrongdoing

On June 30, a federal grand jury in San Jose, Calif., indicted Hitachi and 14 people, including 13 Hitachi employees, for conspiring to transport the stolen materials.

Hitachi and Mitsubishi Electric have acknowledged paying a total of about \$566,000 for the IBM information. But they have denied wrongdoing, saying they believed they were buying infor-mation through a legitimate company, which turned out to be an FBI front.

The Japanese economic daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun said several Japanese universities and research centers had planned to buy the new Hitachi supercomputer. But the company's delay in marketing and announcing the price of the new machine may cause those customers to turn to another company, the newspaper said.

Iran Buys Time With Crude Sales

working at a fraction of capacity because of the lack of spare parts and skilled workers. Western economists say. Other factories are kept open, even though they are not producing to protect the workers' incomes

Inflation runs at 60 percent a year for all but the basic food items that are rationed and distribnted by the regime, foreign economists estimate. Food on the black market is many times more expensive than rationed items.

During the first months of the regime, oil revenue remained while most other economic activity petered out. This enabled me to compensate for the lack of industrial production by buying abroad what was no longer produced locally. The government payroll, which swelled when 80 percent of the economy passed un-der its control, continued to be met, according to foreign diplo-

Giddings Rejects AMCA Proposal

FOND DU LAC, Wis. — Gidd- migs & Lewis's board has manimously recommended rejection of AMCA International's offer of \$25 a share for the company's 10.5 million outstanding shares, Frank Jones, company president and chief executive officer, said Mon-

day.

Mr. Jones said the board described the \$262.5 million takeover bid as inadequate. The machinetool manufacturer is urging shareholders to reject the July 6 offer of AMCA International because "it is not in the best interest of the company or its shareholders."

ports collapsed in mid-1980. The collapse, according to Western sources, and the subsequent revival of oil exports, occurred because of

the Japanese. Japanese companies had been buying large quantities of Iranian oil at the going OPEC prices when they realized that the Iranians at the same time were selling at far lower prices to Syria, Turkey and other Third World countries.

The Japanese then broke their contracts and stopped all imports, according to Western diplomats. Desperate — and unable to continne financing the war with Iraq, which was approaching its climax
— the Iranians resumed negotiations and offered lower prices. Once more the Japanese walked

After a third round of negotiation, early in May, an agreement was worked out under which the Japanese are now buying large quantities of Iranian crude at spot prices of \$29 or \$30 a barrel, according to foreign specialists in

The Iranians have since extended their spot market sales to other major industrial countries, and the revenue from these short-term

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

United States

First Chicago 6 Months

deals is expected to last through the summer, totaling about \$2 billion a month.

After that, new contracts will have to be negotiated. The absence of longer-term contracts, Westerners say, is making it virtually impossible for the regime to do any long-range economic planning.
The need for planning is evident

in low industrial production, although imports of spare parts and raw materials have resumed.

Italian Banks Set Double Aid Plan For Ambrosiano

ROME — Major Italian banks have agreed to provide aid for the troubled Banco Ambrosiano, one of Italy's biggest private banks, the Bank of Italy has said.

In a communiqué Saturday, the Bank of Italy said a group of banks met with central bank chairman Carlo Ciampi and Treasury Minister Nino Andreatta Friday to develop the new aid package.
"The institutions assured that

they will make available immediately adequate resources to face possible short-term needs of the Banco Ambrosiano," it said. Meanwhile, about 25 major

banks gathered in Milan during the weekend for another meeting to discuss technical outlines for a support operation to underwrite possible overseas lending losses by the Ambrosiano group, sources close to the Bank of Italy said. Banking sources said support

operations could include an injection of fresh capital to the bank, subscribing to an Ambrosiano bond issue or forming a rescue

New Stock Market Indicators Gaining Vogue

By Fred R. Bleakley
New York Times Service

NEW YORK - When the Dow Jones indus trial average slid below 790 in mid-June and investors wondered if the bottom was about to fall out of the market, Richard McCabe, chief technical analyst with Merrill Lynch, was not overly concerned. One of his most trusted indicators - the activity of retail cash investors told him that the market's selling spree had just about run its course.

Merrill Lynch has more than I million cashonly customers, compared with 800,000 margin accounts, and over the past 15 years they have consistently been buyers at market bottoms and sellers at market peaks. As it turned out, their switch to a buying mode in mid-June appears to have been the right move, at least for the present time. After the Dow fell to 788, the market rebounded to 812 level. Since then Merrill Lynch's cash customers have remained net buyers even though the Dow dipped below 800 before rebounding late last week.

Michael Burke of the Investors Intelligence advisory newsletter watches what corporate insiders are doing. Like Merrill Lynch's cash accounts, the direction of insider market activity tends to coincide with the moves of the market. Insiders as a group were heavy net sellers in April and the early part of May. But as of early June, their selling tapered off, so much so that the buy-sell ratios have been as bullish as they were at the bottom of the 1974 bear mar-ket, Mr. Burke said. Such market barometers are called senti-

ment indicators. There are a dozen or so that, to one degree or another, are watched by most market strategists. They include old standards such as odd-lot activity, retail cash and margin account trading and short-selling patterns. In recent years, however, other sentiment in-

dicators have come into vogue, such as the level of block trading and the bearishness or bullishness of market advisory letters. They are all aimed at pinpointing which segments of the market are confident and which are fearful. Some of these indicators, such as insider trading, tell investors to follow the leader, while others, such as short-selling by the public, are signals to go the other way.

They may not be as entertaining to follow as offbeat market indicators that track the length of women's skirts and the Superbowl winners, but sentiment indicators have become particularly popular of late. One reason is that during the 1970s, they were particularly astute at picking market bottoms and peaks.

Another reason for the increased interest is that many professional investors have lost faith in using monetary history as their guide to stock market investing. In 1978, for instance, the well-known inverted yield curve, whereby short-term bonds yielded more than long-term ones, kept many institutional investors out of the market for the next two years, a time when they should have been in. But amid the enthusiasm, there are some

Wall Streeters who have become disenchanted with sentiment indicators. Martin Zweig of

Zweig Forecast, a market letter that is considered one of the best, said, "I used to go hog wild over them, but I'm more suspicious now. He noted that while some of the indicators had been accurate in predicting the bottom of the 1973-74 market, others were premature, pointing to a market low in July, 1974. Yet the Dow average did not touch bottom until December of that year, 200 points lower than in July. "Every once in a while you get a 1962, 1966 or a 1974, and the numbers have to go off the wall before the market finally turns," Mr. positive now as they were at the end of 1974. That is the case with Edson Gould's "Senti-Meter," a ratio of the Dow Jones industrial average to the average cash dividend of the Dow. Mr. Gould's Findings and Forecasts report recently noted that the low level of the

measure indicated "a very low-risk market." As of the beginning of July, most of the sentiment indicators were only neutral to mildly bullish. Analysts say this means there is a good chance of a summer rally and that even if it falters, the June low is not likely to be pierced

for at least a month or two, if then. To be sure, as a group, the indicators are not signaling that the worst of the 19-month bear market is over. Both Philip Roth of E.F. Hutton and Mr. McCabe of Merrill Lynch say they would need to see institutions holding more cash, a higher percentage of bearish advi-sory services, a higher put-to-call ratio and several months of net buying by retail cash accounts before they would call a major market bottom.

Even so, the measures are sufficient now "to support a near-term recovery," Mr. McCabe said, pointing to trends in block trading by institutions. Mr. McCabe watches the ratio of upticks — the number of block shares traded at prices above the previous sale - to downticks — the number traded at prices below the last sale. In mid-June the ratio indicated that the institutions were in an oversold position and that selling would soon begin to taper off.

Another popular sentiment indicator that is mildly bullish now tracks the attitudes of stock market advisory letters. Currently, a high degree of the market letters are bearish, which Mr. Burke interprets as being a time to buy stocks. He said that historically, the market etters, of which he tracks 105, are wrong.

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All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only

NEW ISSUE



OMRON TATEISI ELECTRONICS CO.

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YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1981 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS, JUNE 29, 1982

CONTINUED EXPANSION DESPITE THE SLUGGISH ECONOMY WHICH HAS SQUEEZED INCOME

Oil production capacity, already heavily in surplus, continued to rise in 1981 as the oil companies intensified their exploration efforts. Meanwhile, demand in the leading consumer countries felt (by 10% in France) under the triple impact of economic stagnation, energy conservation, and conversion to other forms of energy. The situation in the retining industry grew steadily worse, to the point where sale prices sometimes dropped below the cost

In addition to the worsening results of ELF FRANCE, there were losses in petrochemicals and in the Société LE NICKEL

While adjusting to present circumstances, the Group prepared for the tuture. In addition to its normal operations in Africa and Europe, it has made a major investment in the United States through its takeover of Texasguit, with its abundant natural resources. Furthermore it diversified by acquiring companies or investment securities, especially in fine chemicals, new energy sources and energy management.

Principal activities in 1981

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Gross reasehold acreage lett by approximately one third in 1981, due in particular to the disposal of the Canadian assets and the surrender of several geological survey

in 1981, exploration expenditure was 5.1 billion francs (including 0.7 in France) write development expenditure totalled 6.3 billion france (including 0.8 in France) Production Since the disposal of its Conodian assets, ELF AQUITAINE

is producing in 14 countries: In 1981, Group-operated production totalled 23 1 million tionnes of figured hydrocortions and 28.7 billion cubic metres of spleable natural gas.

The Group also produced (excluding Texasguil)
2.1 million tonnes of sulfur (including 0.3 in Canada, unit the disposal of its assets there). Owing to the acquisition of Texasguil (which produced 16 million tonnes of Frosti suitur in 1981) and desprie the disposol of Aguitaine Company of Conedo from July 1, 1981, the Group has become the largest producer

In addition, during 1981, TEXASCULF produced 9 million tonnes of phosphotes and 165,000 tonnes of polash. Condmans remained difficult for the Societé LE-NICKEL (Bit Aquatome 50%) and it reported a loss of 275 million francs for 1981, including a foreign currency translation loss of 82 million trans on its long time debt.

Crude oil trading - refining - distribution The Group's crude oil resources in 1981 were in the neighbourhood of 38.5 million loanes, of which 16 million tonnes come from oil fields operated by the group and 22.5 million tonnes were bought from third porties. Most of this was Saudi crude, whose price

and quality met the Group's refining requirements, both auditative and economic. 23 3 million tonnes of crude oil were comed in 1981 on behalf of ELF AQUITAINE, considerably less floor

ELF FRANCE-suffered economic operating losses of some 3 billion francs in 1981, not fully reflected in the social accounts because of inventory valuation. This loss, much greater than previously, was caused by the narrow, in some cases negative, gap between the purchase once of crude oil and the ex-refinery price of finished products, coupled with the glanng insufficiency of sale prices to the final consumer. Even so, in order to hold losses at this level, the company has had to cut back purchases and processing of cruderal appreciably.

Soles of finished products in France totaled 16.3 million tonnes, accounting for 23 1% of the domestic market, compared with 23 5% in 1980. In terms of formages this represents a 13.8% drop in sales, compared with 12.4% for national consumption as a whole. This reduction is the outcome mainly of the Group's policy of concentration on the most accommissible diffraction. is the decomposition must be anomically attraction products and of very strict price controls which have forced the abandonment of certain product lines. Group sales in Europe totalled 7 million lannes

Petrochemicals

Abnormally low output coupled with inadequale sales prices have severely squeezed the results of ATO-CHIMU and CHLOE-CHIMIE, both of which reported sharply negative cash flows, even though their sales revenues remained roughly comparable to 1980 figures (9.4 billion francs)

What makes this situation particularly warrying at present is that these companies ought to be adopting strategies and modernizing their production facilities in order to remain competitive; it is clearly going to be necessary, therefore, to turn to shareholders in order to tangance the requisite capital expenditures.

was further evidence of the Group's intention to make fine chemicals and branded products one of its strategic lines at development, this move complements the positions occupied since 1977 particularly by its American subsidiary M & T CHEMICALS.

CECA's sales revenues were in the vicinity of I billion

1981 was a satisfactory year for SANOFI which had sales revenues of 6.6 billion francs, an increase of 21% over 1980 after allowing for changes in the company's structure

SANOFI ocquired a majority interest in INSTITUT
PASTEUR PRODUCTION, giving it on important share
of the biology industry, and reached agreement with
AMERICAN HOME PRODUCTS, the second largest oceutical firm in America, which is vital

Scientific and technical research .πηρνοήση

The Group in 1981 had made considerable endeavours in the helds of research, development and innovation, spending 1,100 million francs including 700 million on health and hygiene

Financial highlights

Cosh flow was 14 9 billion francs compared with 13.9 in 1980. This drop in real terms is due essentially to weakened demand for oil and increases in

down 36%. This figure is arrived at other making a charge to income of 4,031 million francs for the increase in the current price reserve for invertories (against 3,345 million transs in 1980) and income es totaling 12,145 million francs (agains) 8.917 million francs in 1980)

it should be noted that the gain of 3.900 million transs, realised on the disposal of the Group's equity m ACC, has been credited directly to relained

The extent of the Group's capital expenditures in 1981, in excess of 31 billion francs is one of the outslanding features of the year. The most obvious factor has been the acquisition of TEXASQULF but, in addition, over 14 billion francs have been spent on oil and gas exploration, field development, and on refining and distribution, compared with around pillion francs in 1980

SNEA, the parent-company, had net income of 2,094 million francs against 2.527 million francs in 1980. Net income was determined after including a gain of 4,769 million francs from the disposal of the equity in ACC, and after providing on additional 6,000 million francs for contingencies on the grounds of the risks involved in oil and gas relation ments as a whole

is was decided at the Meeting to maintain the dyudend at the same level as the previous year, namely at 10 50 transs per share of 10 transs

namely at 10 50 trans per share of 10 trans nominal value, after taking into account the 5 for 1 share split during the year.

The net dwident is poyable against presentation of coupon n°27 from July 7, 1982, while the tax credit is 10 amount to 5.25 france per share.

CREDIT LYONNA

In an international environment still characterised by economic stagnation, the aggravation of unemployment, an instability in interest rates and exchange rates, the actions of the French authorities have been directed, since the spring, towards a recovery in economic activity.

If, under these conditions, Crédit Lyonnais has recorded a marked reduction of its profits in France, the rapid expansion of its

business abroad has nevertheless enabled it to achieve a result very close to that for 1980 IN FRANCE

Emphasis on aid for companies... French companies, already faced with a weakening of their cash-flow due to the oil shocks and the difficulty of offsetting increases in wage costs in a period of economic slowdown, have had to cope with a sudden rise in interest rates. For small and mediumsized companies, especially those whose fiquidity positions cannot rely on large supplier's credits, Credit Lyonnais, at the request of the authorities, mitigated in July and August the consequences of the rise in the cost of credit by a reduction of up to three percentage points over the Bank's discount rate and, more substantially, by exceptional cash advances effected from July to December. A system of stepped interest rates, again to the benefit of small and medium-sized companies, and making more allowance for the quality of companies than for their size, was instituted. With a base rate well below market rates, Credit Lyonnais helped the French economy to face its

The expansion of loans to customers, from one year's end to the next, was 16.3%, as against 11.8% for the 1980 financial year. This marked expansion was due to an increase of 12.8 % in loans in francs, and was made possible by a further improvement in the Bank's working capital (allocations to surplus, bond issues of Ff 3 billion), and a rise of 50.1 % in loans in foreign currencies, whose share of total lendings advanced from 9.5 % to 12.2 %. As regards the corporate sector only, the increase was 19.4 %,

due mainty to an acceleration in the grant of export credits (+ 27 % as against + 8.5 % in 1980), and medium and long-term loans for plant and equipment (+ 15.6 % as against + 6 % in 1980). This priority, from which companies benefited (the high level of interest rates not encouraging individuals to invest in real estate) raised their share in total lendings from 78.8 % in 1980 to 80.9 % in

... and acceleration in the establishment of regional structures

For Credit Lyonnais, 1981 will remain the decisive year as regards regionalisation. It was in fact during the financial year that this regionalisation announced in the autumn of 1979, and which it was hoped to complete in four or five years, became a reality. The provincial branches will henceforward be divided among

19 regional managements, all operational These regional managements will henceforward constitute the decision-making bodies with authority over the group managements within their area. The latter will nevertheless retain their full operating responsibilities and powers.

Thus, about 90 % of files will now be subject to decisions made

at the local or regional level. The regional managements, moreover, will enjoy considerable independence under the policy, worked out by the authorities and the Bank, to promote marketing activities adapted to the characteristics of the region, and thus to contribute to its economic development. They have already commenced, and are continuing special drives as regards small and medium-sized companies which constitute the basic fabric of the French economy.

ABROAD

Again, very swift expansion...

Customers' deposits in branches abroad reached an amount equivalent to Ff 39 billion, recording an advance (35.6 %) well above that for the previous financial year. Their share of total customers' deposits reached 21.6 % at end-1981.

Loans to customers by branches abroad again expanded at a

very satisfactory rate (+ 33.9 %), their share in total loans increasing from 20.7 % at end-1980 to 23.1 % at end-1981.

Parallel with this expansion of operations by its direct network, the various establishments of Crédit Lyonnais abroad again developed markedly during the financial year, due especially to:

the acquisition of control, in the Netherlands, of Slavenburg's Bank, which has a substantial network of branches in that country and

■ the acquisition of a large commercial bank in Argentina, Banco

■ the opening of a general Representative Office in China, at Beijing. ...and a marked rise in profits

Despite the narrowing of profit margins on transactions with customers, the rapid expansion in turnover and the rise in the exchange rates of several currencies against the franc enabled the branches abroad to achieve an increase of 42 % in net banking income, and an operating profit, before depreciation and provisions, of Ff 777 million, a rise of 55.4 % over the figure for the previous year.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS AND THE CAPITAL MARKETS

The Bank continued to play a leading role in the French capital market by participating in nearly all new operations, as much in bond issues (64 out of 70, as lead manager or co-lead manager in 80 % of the cases) as in share issues as the collecting agent for subscriptions and often as underwriter for the operation.
In the **International capital market**, it managed or

co-managed 99 public Euro-issues, representing \$7.3 billion (as against 48 issues representing \$3.6 billion in 1980) and 112 Euro-credits representing \$30.77 billion, a rise of 33 % over the figure for the previous financial year.

STABILISED RESULTS

The 1981 financial year, notwithstanding a further increase in operating provisions, witnessed a stabilisation of Credit Lyonnais' results after two financial years characterised by a marked improvement in profitability. Net profits reached FI 469 million, as against FI 476 million in 1980, Ff 297 million in 1979 and FI 230 million

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

A total of Ff 539 hillion

As at December 31, 1981, the consolidated balance sheet of the Crédit Lyonnais Group totalled Ff-538,681 million. Customers of the Group entrusted it with an amount of Ff 211,776 million in deposits. The Group granted its customers a total of Ff 240,273 million in loans.

The Group's equity capital totalled Ft 5,964 million. Consolidated net profits in 1981, reached Ft 1,032 million. as against FI 626 million in 1980. Net profits reverting to the Group reached FI 845 million in 1981, as against FI 567 million in

ASSETS	Loans to customers 240,273	inter-bank and money market transactions 217,125	Other transactions 81,283	TOTAL 538.681
LIABILITIES	Customers deposes 211,776	Inter-bank and money market transactions 251 262	Other fransactions 75 643	TOTAL 538 681

EUROPARTNERS: BANCO dI ROMA • BANCO HISPANO AMERICANO • COMMERZBANK • CRÉDIT LYONNAIS The Annual Report will be available at the end of June 11 may be obtained (or its microfiche) by direct application to CREDIT LYONNAIS (Relations Publiques) - 19, but des traters 75002 Paris.

Fine chemicals The acquisition of 80% of the equity of CECA S.A.

francs of which 60% were outside France Pharmaceuticals and cosmetics

in SANOFI's future development in the USA.

The consplictated sales of the Group were 104.4 billion francs (107.2 if the participation in ATO-CHIMIE and SLN is included) against 76.7 billion francs

Consolidated net income in 1981 was 3,687 million francs compared with 5,817 million francs in 1980,

As concerns line consolidated balance sheet.

(preport tax) amount to 5.25 francs per share

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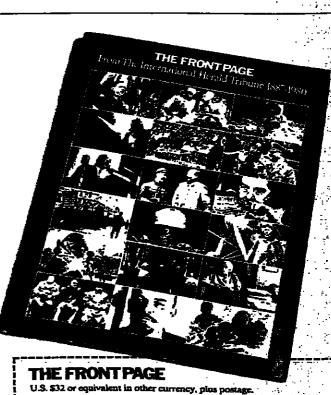
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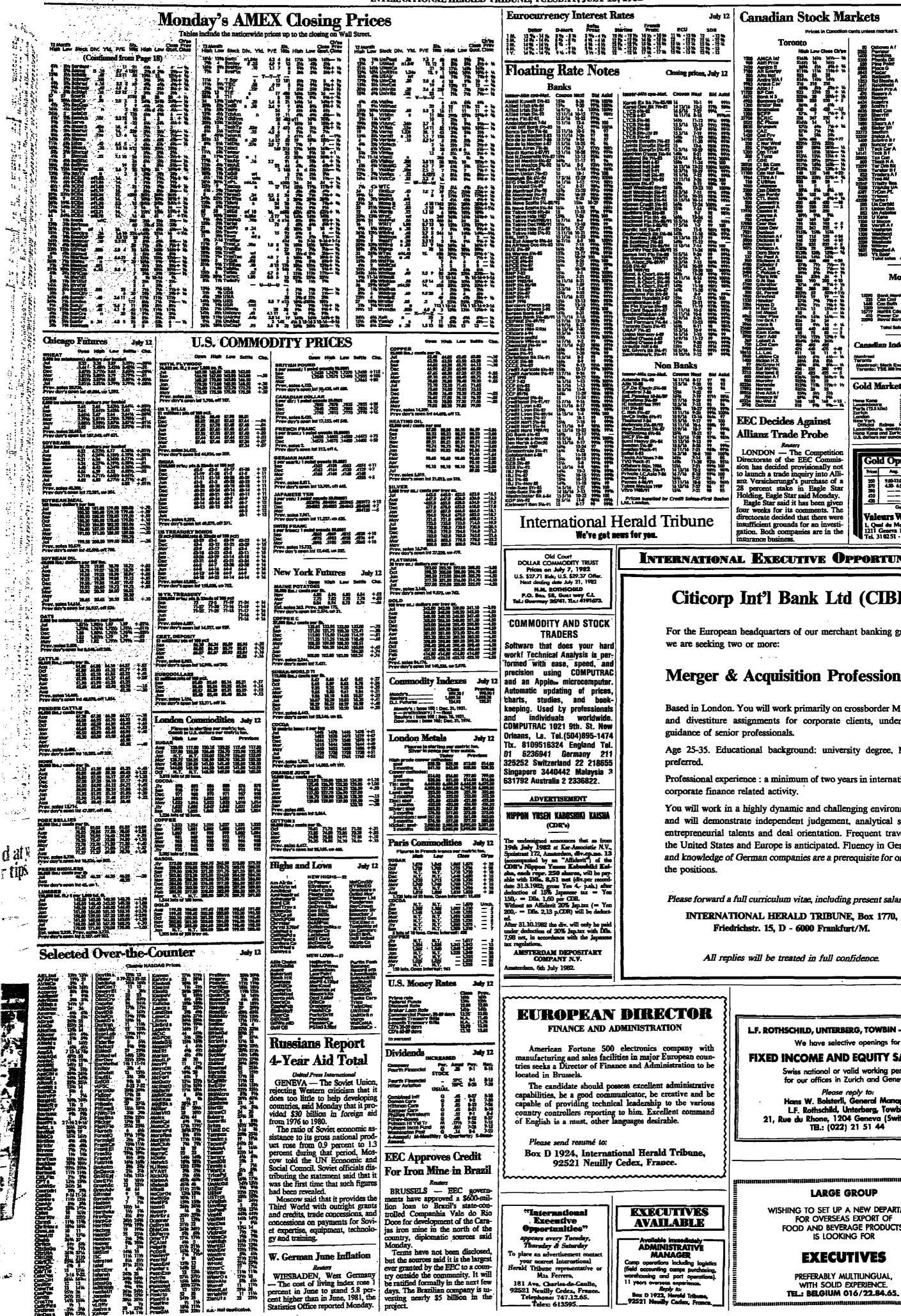


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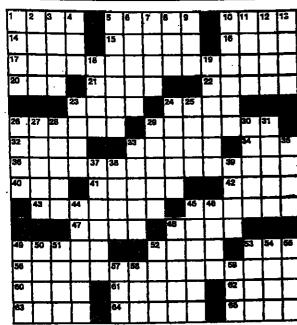
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July 9, 1982

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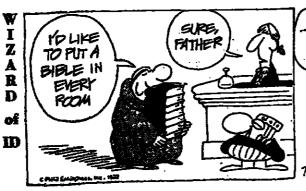
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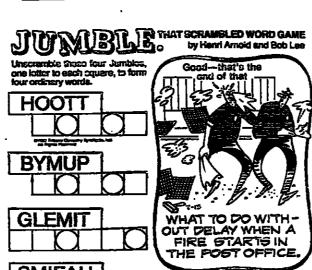












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Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris





^o Me an' Joey are building somethin', Too. COULD WE BORROW A CUP OF NAILS 2"

BOOKS

THE BOOK OF THE CITY OF LADIES By Christine de Pizan. Translated by Earl Jeffrey Richards. Foreword by Marina Warner. 281 pp. \$16.95

Persea Press, 225 Lafayette St., New York, N.Y. 10012

Reviewed by Mary Cantwell SEVERAL years ago an artist named Judy Chicago produced "The Dinner Party" — an enormous table laid with place settings for famous women of myth and history. More than 500 years ago a writer named Christine de Pizan produced its predecessor — a city built of prose us predecessor — a city built of prose and enclosing the famous women of myth and history. The first women of myth and history. The first was a pop-ular success; the second, being an alle-gory featuring three ladies named Resson. Rectifude and Justice — not, in other words the chiff of hear sellerin other words, the stuff of best sellerdom — probably won't be. A pity, because Christine de Pizan, while working well within the 15th-century

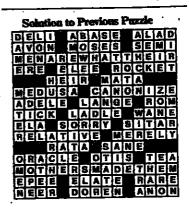
mode, has a charming, cumning, an-

gry, thoroughly contemporary voice.

Christine de Pizan was the daughter of Charles V's court astrologer. Wid-owed in 1390, with three small children to support, she became what can best be described as a free-lance writer. French politics concerned her; so did the female condition. Let a male writer reveal misogyny and Christine de Pizan picked up her pen. Just the sight of this book, even though it was of no authority," she says of one tirade, "made me wonder how it happened that so many different men— and learned men among them—have been and are so inclined to express both in speaking and in their treaties and writings so many wicked insults about women and their behavior. To the best of my knowledge, no matter how long I confronted or dissected the problem, I could not see or realize how their claims could be true when

compared to the natural behavior and character of women. Yet I still argued vehemently against women, saying that it would be impossible that so many famous men — such solemn scholars, possessed of such deep and great understanding, so clear-sighted in all things, as it seemed - could have spoken falsely on so many occaarois.

In answer to her musings, three crowned ladies appear to Christine de Pizan in her study and announce that they have come "to bring you out of the ignorance which so blinds your company intellect that was about what your own intellect that you shun what you know for a certainty and believe what you do not know or see or recognize except by virtue of many strange opinions." With their guidance Christine de Pizan begins to build her city, a city which embraces both Mary and Medea, Minerva and Circe as well as assorted queens of France. It will be,



her assistants say, "a sefuge and defense against the various assailants, fior) those ladies who have been abandoned for so long, exposed like a field without a surrounding hedge."

Why, Christine de Fizan says to Rectitude, do so many men think women want to be raped — the women want to be raped — "the greatest possible sorrow for them"? Do women have minds elever enough for great learning? she demands of Reason. "If it were customary to send daughters to school like sons," Reason replies, "and if they were then taught the natural sciences, they would learn as thoroughly and understand the subtleties of all the arts and sciences as well as sons." Why, she asks about all the calumnies surrounding women, should these be? rounding women, should these be? Reason, Rectitude and Justice answer

They do so by telling stories, won-derful tales about goddesses, saints, martyrs, noblewomen. That some existed only in the world's imagination is unimportant. Each constitutes a brick in the City of Women.

Most are described as comely, the omeliest as blonde. But beauty discometest as blonde. Set beauty dis-tracts from brains. "Fooisis" ave is a snare and a delusion. The eruelest possible punishment is to have one's breasts torn off. Contrary to popular opinion, women do not necessarily invite unwelcome advances. Virtue re-sides in virginity and, failing that, in-motherhood—the latter, it seems, being the only justification for the loss of the first. With the possible just possible) exception of the last, is thereany statement here that no longer ap-

What a blessing, Reason tells Christine, that women are less violent than men, then enthuses about the fierceness and bravery of the Amazona. Their taking off their breasts — the left if one was an archer, the right if one carried a shield -- was, of course, voluntary. Christine de Pizan places warrior women in her city's founds-

Perhaps this book should bear a label: No Experience Necessary. One does not need to be schooled in the Middle Ages to follow, and enjoy, Christine de Pizan's allegory. Her translator, Earl Jeffrey Richards (the first to put her in English since 1521) provides a model introduction and notes. Marina Wezner, who wrote "Joan of Arc: The Image of Female Heroism," provides a model fore-word. And Christine de Pizan herself provides a model opening. "One day," she writes, "as I was sitting alone in my study surrounded by books on all kinds of subjects, devoting myself to literary studies, my usual habit, my mind dwelt at length on the weight opinions of various authors whom I had studied for a long time." She picks up a small book but "I had not been reading for very long when my good mother called me to refresh myself with some supper, for it-was evening." An evening in 1405.

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Mary Cantwell is on the staff of The New York Times

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

WHEN Wilhelm Steinitz outra-W geously decreed that "the king is a fighting piece," he did not mean just in the end game. The crotchety, provocative ruler of the chess world from 1866 to 1894 would at times con-temptuously send his king to roam a bazardous battlefield in the early stages of a grane.

The epitome of his insolence was the infamous Steinitz Gambit: 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 P-KB4, PxP; 3 P-Q4, Q-K5ch; 4 K-K2. It is almost incredible, is ': metheless true, that he sporadiposed king against some of his most distinguished rivals over a period of

30 years. It is likely that Steinitz needed the bizarre to stimulate his genius for the game, but for the rest of us, the king stays home, except in tranquil end-

Yet there are occasional dramatic endorsements of Steinitz's decree. In a critical phase of the encounter between the world champion, Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union, and the British grandmaster John Nunn, in the 10th round of the Phillips & Drew Learnest and Taumannest in London International Tournament in London, the white king's advance decided the battle.

battle.

The positionally desirable defense with 7 . . . N-K4 would have been wrong because after 8 Q-Q4!, White will win a pawn. Thus, Black is compelled to weaken his Q4 square by 7 P-K4.

pelled to weaken his Q4 square by 7 ... P-K4.

Recently, 9 ... B-K3 has attracted renewed attention, although no one has found anything faulty with the alternative 9 ... P-QN4.

After 11 ... QxB, accepting Black's gambit by 12 NxPch, BxN; 13 QxB would give Black countexplay with 13 ... N-Q5; 14 B-Q3, Q-N4.

In this hypothetical line, 14 0-0-0, Q-R3ch!; 15 R-Q2 (15 K-N17, BxPch wins the queen), R-Q1; 16 Q-B7, N-N6ch; 17 RPxN, QxRch would cost White the exchange.

Karpov therefore chose the standard strategic theme of establishing a hemmerlock on the Q5 square by 12 N-N6, R-QN1; 13 N/3-Q5, thus achieving a slight advantage.

After 31 P-N3, Karpov enjoyed the more active position, since the black pieces were ned to the defense of the QP and QNP, while none of the white pawns was vulnerable. Had Nunn tried 31 ... R-KB3 (to continue with 32 ... R-N3), his first rank would have been weakened, encouraging Karpov to aim for a breakthrough with either P-B5 or P-N5.

After 32 ... Q-B3, Karpov made a bold bid to create winning chances

After 32 . . . Q-B3, Karpov made a bold bid to create winning chances by opening the position with 33 P-N4!7, PxP; 34 RxP. Following 34 . Q-B6; 35 N-R3 with 35 . QxQ; 36 RxQ, B-R3; 37 R-KB1, R/2-K2; 38 R-KR3, B-N2; 39 P-B5, P-K6; 40 B-K6, B-B6; 41 RxP, BxP would be likely to lead to a draw,



Position after 45 . . . R-B1 but Nuan put Karpov to the test by accepting the pawn sacrifice with 35. QxNP.

Nunn could not take a second pawn with 36 ... QxRP? because of the shattering 37 Q-Q41, R-KN1 (37 ... R/1-K2; 38 Q-B61, P-R3; 39 RzB1, RxR; 40 QxPch, R-R2; 41 R-N8mate); 38 QxP, R-R1; 39 QxPchl, KxQ; 40 R-R3ch, B-R3; 41 B-K4ch, K-R1; 42 RxBch, R-R2; 43 RxRmate. Nunn's 38 ... Q-R8ch and 39 ... Q-N7ch were pointless indesshe continued with 40 ... Q-R3c, intending to annoy the white king with 41 ... Q-B8ch. But he did not follow through.

Karpov's 43/4-R41 forced the weskening 43 ... P-R3, but he Num could not take a second

weakening 43 ... P.R3, but he could not have exploited this at once with 44 RxPch? because of 44 ... BzR; 45 RzBch, QzR; 46 QzRch, R-R2!

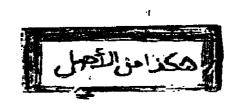
OxRch, R-R2!

After 45 . . . R-B1, Numn threatened 46 . . . RzB1; 47 PxR, R-B6,
winning the queen, but Karpov's 46
K-N4! not only averted the threat but
also used the king to set up the final
ettack. attacl KETPOV's 48 Q-NS! smashed the de-

fense, since there was nothing to be done about the texrible threat of 49 R/6xPch!, BxR; 50 Q-N6ch, K-R1; 51 RzBch A piece down after 51 RxR, Num

SECULIARI DELFERSE





SPORTS

Lollar's Arm, Bat Beats Mets for Padres

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Pitcher Tim Lollar, combining with Eric-Show con an eight-hitter, improved his record to 10-2 and his league-leading winning percentage to .833 as San Diego beat the New York Mets, 6-2, here Sunday.

Lollar also bit his third home

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

run of the year and added a single as he increased his batting average to 296; the 26-year-old left-hander has hit safely in 13 of his 19 starts:

- By Jim Murray

Los Angeles Times Servio

Harbour Town Golf Links in

South Carolina is not a particular-

ly awesome golf hole. They've long since cleared out the alligators.

Buzzards don't circle the green: It's

The only trouble is that along-side the green to the left is a little pot bunker the players call "the

cage." It's almost circular. You

When you get down there, only the "Amana" on your golf cap is visible. You'd expect to see a guy down there biting the heads off

have to get down into it by ladder.

chickens. It's lined with railroad ties and it would be easier to hit a

You can get out of it easily in nine, as Gene Littler and Rik Mas-

runs of ball after ball ricocheting

off the sides of the ties, swirling

= around and then dropping back at

The sand shot might be the "easiest shot in golf," as the pros

keep teiling us, but not if the sand

is sitting in the bottom of what is

effectively a nice place to keep

But it might be Bill Rogers' fa-

vorite golf hole in the world. Rog-

ers came to this hole a nobody in

last year's Sea Pines - and left it a

Rogers had just missed five cuts

in a row on the tour when he came up to the 1981 tournament. He had

finished tied for 51st the week be-

fore. He had won only one tourney

in his life: he had made \$230,500

two years before, but without a

single tour victory.

So the prevailing opinion was

that he made money the same way

for it, but it wasn't quite respect-

able. Nice people pulled the shades

Rogers was leading the '81 Sea

Pines when he came to the 14th

hole - and he slammed his ball

into that pot bunker. Out in televi-

raised his glass to the screen: "Sayonara, Bill."

Rogers went down that hole like guy entering a U-boat. He went

down it as the leader - and, in all

probability, would come out of it

out of the money.

In New York, TV execs glanced anxiously at their watches: If Rog-

ers was in there more half an hour, the show would run into "60 Minutes." In fact, the show might be

What the golf world didn't know

was that Littler, after taking his nine shots a day before, had so

sobered the tournament officials € (after all, Littler is not your aver-

age 20-handicapper who can't get out of a sand trap with anything short of a steam shovel) that they had raised the sand level of the

In and Out

So Rogers went down in it and came out of it as easily as if it

day. He almost made a par. He was so startled to be out that he

missed a rather easy 10-foot putt. But he kept his one-shot lead, and

he won by that margin over four

Rogers walked out of that pres-

sure pot to go on to become the PGA's golfer of the year, to win the British Open and four other

tournaments, one in Japan, and

one in Australia.

He went from "Who's Bill Rog-

ers?" to "Who's that with Bill Rog-

If he had taken his routine nine

Rogers since the original. The Un-

ion Jack might not fly over his

home in Texarkana, Texas, when

were a shot off the beach on a hot

60 minutes.

trap overnight.

other players.

" Mamie Stover did - he worked

- when he walked by.

ball out of a ship's funnel.

sengale proved time and again in last year's Sea Pines-Heritage tour-

nament TV viewers from coast-to-

coast cheered as they watched re-

the golfers' feet

v _{sting} snakes.

only a par-3; a 7-iron will do.

LOS ANGELES — The 14th at

The victory ended a four-week span in which the Padres played 22 of 26 games on the road. They went 16-10 during that span and enter the All-Star break in second place in the National League's Western Division, two games behind Atlanta.

Lollar's single began a three-run third inning. Gene Richards singled, and both men scored on Garry Templeton's triple. Sixto Lezcano then doubled home Tempieton.

In the fourth, Lollar put a ball into the right-field seats to fatten of the year for Montreal.

San Diego's lead to 4-0. "I was just trying to hit the ball hard," said Lollar of his fourth career homer, which came off Mike Scott (6-7). "It was a fastball, inside. And I was looking inside."

Giants & Expos 7

In Montreal, Milt May's second home run of the game gave San-Francisco its 10-mning 8-7 triumph over the Expos. Reggie Smith, Champ Summers and Joe Morgan also homered for the Gi-ants while Gary Carter hit his 19th

Carolina. If his ball had been burmost money ever won by a non-winner in 1980. And nobody was been, too.

SPORTS BRIEFS

McEnroe Beats Wilander in 5 Sets

ST. LOUIS - John McEnroe outlasted Mats Wilander in a 79-game match that took six hours and 32 minutes Sunday, giving the defending champion United States a 3-2 victory over Sweden in a Davis Cup quarterfinal series. McEnroe defeated the 17-year-old French Open champi-

In the day's first match, Andres Jarryd upset Brian Gottfried, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4, to tie the series and set up the McEnroe-Wilander confrontation. By winning, the United States advanced to the semifinals against Australia

In Budapest, Hungary clinched its quarterfinal against Israel on Janos Benyik's 5-7, 9-7, 6-1, 9-7 victory over Schachar Perkiss. Balazs Taroczy made the final tally 4-1 by downing Shlomo Glickstein, 7-6, 6-2.

championship Sunday.

final-round 71, was second at 276; Terry Diehl was third at 277 and Jim Colbert fourth at 278. Tied for fifth, at 9-under, were Morris Hatalsky, Larry Ziegler and Dick Zokol, who was among the leaders throughout the tournament but who blew to a 75 in the final round. Peete started the day a shot back of third-round co-leaders Zokol and Wayne Levi

from the pack for good at the 100-kilometer mark, won the second half of the ninth leg of the Tour de France bicycle race Monday, a 132-kilometer (82-mile) run from Phumelec to Nantes. Second was Frenchman Pierre-Raymond Villemiane, followed by Jan Raas of The Netherlands. Phil Anderson of Australia retained the overall lead.

Earlier in the day, the Raleigh team of The Netherlands won the leg's

Compiled From Agency Dispatches



Sunday's Baseball Line Scores

ATIONAL LEASUE out of that bunker, he might not have become the most famous Will he's in residence. People might still

grinned Littler. He won more than that. He won his way into a golfing elite, the guys tournament directors send cars for.

tournament because of me,"

On the Run

William Charles Rogers is good golfer. He plays the game the way you and I do - on the dead run. He hits the ball and chases it as if it had just stolen the wallet

he's carrying. He doesn't waggle over a shot until the ball gets cobwebs. His hair is always flying, and he walks with the short, jerky, hurried steps. of a kid going to a candy store. Most pros approach a shot like a guy going to the electric chair or a kid to the bathrub. Rogers plays as if a posse were after him.

He achieved his niche last year by going to two places most American pros would rather avoid the pot bunker at Sea Pines and

the British Open.
Rogers will head the U.S. contingent when the 1982 British Open begins Thursday on Scot-land's 104-year-old Royal Troon Golf Club, on the Ayrshire coast

Not till you play in it do you

Rogers: From Snake Pit to Scotland realize the British Open is really stars of the game were asking their the "World Open," Rogers re-caddies in mid-round, "Anybody counted not long ago. "People all over the world feel it's their open

-at least, that it's the open." He should know. He won the sure whether he spelled his name with a "d" or not. He won the British Open, and suddenly the top front of it.

know how Rogers is doing?

He should have a picture of it on a wall at home. With a candle in

He owes it all to a little circle of sand alongside a swamp in South

on, 9-7, 6-2, 15-17, 3-6, 8-6.

Peete Wins Milwaukee Golf by 2

FRANKLIN, Wis. — Calvin Peete shot a 3-under-par 69 to beat Victor Regalado by two strokes and win the Greater Milwaukee Open golf

Peete finished with a 72-hole score of 274, 14-under. Regalado, with a

Swiss Wins Tour's Ninth Leg

NANTES, France - Stephan Mutter of Switzerland, breaking away

first half, a 69-kilometer race against the clock by teams from Lorient to



... He plays the game the way you and I do.

First Game
191 809 129 900 1—6 13 0
-022 992 970 900 0—5 18 1
adi, Karri (8), Price (7), Huma (8), Hayes (9), Sato (19) and Van Gorder: Kravec. Tidraw (7), Le.Smith (9), Proly (18) and J.Davis. W-Sote, 8-5. L-Proly, 1-1. HRs-Cinchmoti, Jester (3), Vell (4), Chicase, Durhom (12), Moreland (11).

be mixing him up with the PGA tour's Phil Rodgers. "He won that 006 609 011-2 11 2

Chicago, Buckner (5).
San Diego
New York:
1050 007 610-2 8 2
Lation; Show (9) and T.Kennedy; M.Scott, Geff
(4), Zaciny (3) and Steams, W.—Lollar, 192. L.—
M.Scott, 67, HR.—San Diego, Lation (3).
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oles 082 100 800—3 7 2
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uels, V.Roma (7) and Sciencia;
son, Reed (8) and B.Dizz. W—
ion. 5-4. L—Valenzuela, 12-7. NR—Los Andular, Kaet (6), Lahit (6), Mura (7), Bair

> CFL Standings EASTERN DIVISION

Hendrick (16).

Pittsburgh 701 900 016—3 10 0
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McWilliams, Telasive (8) and T.Penari Doyley.
Comp (6), Garbor (8) and Benedict. W— AMERICAN LEACUE

550 030 003-16 17 2 306 000 112-- 7 13 0 Taronto 300 000 112-7 13 vs Burns, Lome (6), Beroiss (7) and Foley, Hill (8); Classy, Garvin (1), Bemback (5) and B.Martinez, Whiti (7). W.—Burns, 4-L.—Clancy, Y.-J. H.R.—Chicope, Pociorek (6), Bainss 2 (11). Beroattord (5). Teronto, Bartield (8). Usahaw 007 002 202-7 15 1 290 070 000-3 9 1

Hovens, R.Davis (7) and Loudner; Tudor, Clear (7), Burgmeter (9) and Gedman, W— Havens, 5—6 L—Clear, 6—6 HR—Minnespie, Goetti (13). Konsus City 601 616 120—5 9 0
Allweakee 000 150 02x—8 10 2
Gura, Armstrone (6), Quisenberry (7) and
Staushi: Hook, Fingers (7) and Steamura, W—
Hook, 5-6, L—Gera, 10-5, HRs.— Konsus, W—
Stoushi (2), McRoe (14), Milweakee, G. Thornos
(22), Moliter (10), Stramone (14), C. Macer (4) ons (14), C.Moore (4).

000 010 020-1 5 1 001 800 61x-2 6 0 100 031 003-8 12 8 100 012 003-7 10 8

Ocksood
G.Dovis, Grimsley (a), Stanhouse (a),
T.Martinez (7), Stackord (8) and Demosty;
Klasyride, Durchitic (a), Laneterd (7) and
M.Haath, W.-G.Dovis, 2-1, L.- Klasyride,
His-Bolltmore, E.Murray (13), Colstand,
Murphy (16), Armas (11), Lopes (6). 010 020 001-4 12 1 000 002 100-0 5 0 Barker and Bando: Perry, Vande Berg (7). 000 001 029-3 19 0 000 200 008-2 3 1 Transpo. Derwin (8)

In Philadelphia, errors by shortstop Bill Russell and third base-man Ron Cey helped the Phillies score three unearned runs in the third and defeat Fernando Valenzuela and Los Angeles, 4-3. Phila-delphia remains the only team Valenzuela has not beaten in his two major league seasons.

Pirates 3. Braves 1

In Atlanta, Larry McWilliams, making his first start against his former team, combined with Kent Tekulve on an eight-hitter to lead Pittsburgh past the Braves, 3-1. McWilliams, 3-0 since joining the Pirates in a June 29 trade for a minor leaguer, scattered seven hits over the seven innings he worked.

Astros 4, Cardinals 2

In Houston, Bob Knepper pitched a five-hitter and Terry Publ drove in two runs and scored twice to lead the Astros over St. Louis, 4-2.

Reds 6, Cubs 5 Cubs 9, Reds 2

In Chicago, Wayne Krenchicki's sacrifice fly in the 13th gave Cincinnati its 6-5 victory in the completion of Saturday's suspended game, but the Cubs pounded Tom Seaver in the regularly scheduled contest, downing the Reds, 9-2.
Bill Buckner had a homer and three runs batted-in, while Bump Wills and Ryne Sandberg contributed three hits apiece.

Angels 2, Yankees 1

In the American League, in Anaheim, Calif., Brian Downing opened the eighth by drilling a 1-2 pitch over the right-field wall, lifting Californioa to a 2-1 decision over New York and a sweep of a three-game series.

White Sox 16, Blue Jays 7

In Toronto, Harold Baines drove in five runs with two homers, one of them a grand-slam, and Tom Paciorek and Tony Bernazard hit three-run home runs to pace Chicago's 17-hit trouncing of the Blue Jays.

Orioles 8, A's 7

In Oakland, Calif., Eddie Murray drove in four runs with his 13th homer of the year and an infield single to lead Baltimore past

bases-empty home run with two out in the ninth to give Cleveland a 4-3 triumph and a sweep of their three-game series with the Mar-

Indians 4. Mariners 3

In Seattle, Toby Harrah hit a

Tigers 3, Rangers 2 In Arlington, Texas, an error by right fielder Larry Parrish gave Detroit a pair of unearned runs that lifted the Tigers past Texas, 3-2. With the bases loaded and two out in the eighth, Parrish dropped pinch hitter Richie Hebner's routine line drive, allowing Tom Brookens and Larry Herndon to score. Jerry Ujdur (2-5) ruck out seven and allowed only three hits,

second complete game. He retired 18 of the last 19 men be faced. Twins 7, Red Sox 3

all in the fourth, in recording his

'i Boston Gary Gaetti hit a g. ...o-tying, two-run home run in the si th and Minnesota jumped on re ver Mark Clear for two runs in the seventh en route to a 7-3 defeat of the Red Sox.

Major League Standings

Major League Leaders

84 315 81 297 49 93 311 59 245 33 74 316 85 324 70 99 394 75 311 40 95 305

Mon., 19; Harner, All., 18; J. Thompson, Pit., Murphy, Atl., 62: Oliver, Mon., 68; T. Kennedy, S.D., Clark, S.P., 57; Carter, Mon., Kingman, N.Y.,

B. Dicz. Phl. J. Thompson, PH. S. Pitching (1) Decisions) Lollor, S.D., 10-2, 433; D. Robinson, Pit. 10-3, 389; Rogers, Man., 10-4, 714; Suffan, Hou., 9-4, 482; co, S.D., 7-4, .636; Volenzuela, L.A., 12-7, .612; Forsch, St.L. 8-5, .615; Solo, Cin., 8-5, .415. AMERICAN LEAGUE Horreit Cle.

G A5 R H Pct. 60 257 13 89 .344 77 292 48 97 .312 81 220 67 167 .331 78 318 56 165 .330 77 246 39 80 325 63 216 40 70 324 77 920 85 163 322 84 321 45 161 315 Bonnell, Tor. L. Porrish, Det. Cooper, Mil. McRoe, K.C.

G. Thomas, Mil., 22; Thornton, Cle., Re., Jack Rent Betted in McRoe, K.C. 79; Thornton, Cle. Cooper, Mil., 58; Luninski, Chi., 46; Hrbeit, Min., 51. Pitching (1) Decisions)

Vutovich, Mil., 10-4, 714; Zein, Cel., 16-4, 714;

Burns, Chl., 9-4, 492; Bortor, Chz., 18-5, 467;

Gurn, K.C., 10-5, 467; Goldry, N.Y., 8-4, 467;

Coudill, Sen., 8-4, 467; Sutcliffe, Cle., 7-4, 436.









FINAL TAKES — A grounded Paolo Rossi, top right watched his 57th-minute shot break the ice against Harald Schumacher and West Germany in Sunday night's World Cup soccer final in Madrid; seconds later Rossi, top left, was in joyous full gallop. Soon Antonio Cabrini and Claudio Gentile, right center, were celebrating Alessandro Altobelli's goal, the last in a 3-1 rout, and when the referee indicated it was all over, center, Cabrini lifted his arms skyward. As Ita-

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ly's exultant coach, Enzo Bearzot, was carried from the field, Giuseppe Bergomi — an 18-year-old who had guarded the dangerous veteran Karl-Heinz Rummenigge tightly all evening — carried the cup in triumph. Out but not down were West Germany's Helmut Schmidt and Jupp Derwall, above right: When photographers asked them for a post-match pose in front of their team, Coach Derwall suggested to Chancellor Schmidt that they just sit on the floor. Schmidt agreed.

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WASHINGTON — Why do
U.S. secretaries of state
have so much trouble with the
their turf, are not going to let an

White their turf, are not going to let an

State their turf, are not going to state White House? It's nothing more than a question of geography. In the good old days the State Department was located in the Executive Office Building, which is right next to the White House and con-

sidered part of it now. All the secretary would have to do is cross an alley and walk into the Oval Office.

But then some-one in the White House, years ago, got a brainstorm. If they could

Buchwald move the secretary of state down to a swamp called Foggy Bottom, he'd think twice about bugging the president over some silly matter concerning foreign affairs.

The White House used the excuse that it needed the Executive Office Building to house its own staff. To add insult to injury, they built a new State Department that was the ugliest piece of architecture in Washington. But it served its purpose because it kept the secretary of state from easy accessibility to the boss.

Although State is only about 15 blocks away from the White House, the secretary might as well be stationed in Paraguay.

This is what happens to all secretaries of state since they moved out of the EOB:

The president sees his White House staff every day. "Top of the morning to you sir," they say to him.

Now it goes without saying that a person who says "Top of the morning" to the president everyday is going to have more input than a Cabinet officer who has to taxi over to the White House twice

No president spends all his time just signing bills and making speeches at prayer breakfasts. He is only human and likes to chew the fat with people. Who does he chew the fat with? His White House staff, of course. He isn't going to call up the secretary of state and say, "Hey, come over and have a beer."

AMERICA CALLING

outsider like a secretary of state become part of the inner circle.

Not only is the secretary kept away from the president for bull sessions, but the staff goes to great lengths to see that he doesn't get to see the president too often when it involves affairs of state.

The first rule is that a secretary of state must always call the president before he comes over. The conversation could go like

"This is the secretary of state. I have to see the president of the United States."

"I'm sorry sir. The president is in an important meeting with Charlton Heston. Can anybody

else help you?" "No. I have to talk to the president about China."

"Haven't you already talked to him about China?" "I have to talk to him again."

"He has a terribly busy sched-ule. We could fit you in a week from next Thursday for 10 min-

"We can't move it up any sooner. But if we have a cancella-tion we'll call you back."

After the White House aide hangs up he turns to another White House aide and says, "Can you imagine the gall of the man? He thinks he can just call up, and see the president on 48 hours' no-tice. What kind of administration does he think we're running?"

"They're all alike," the other White House aide says. "They believe just because we let them sit in on Cabinet meetings, they can have access to the president any time they want to. If there is one thing I hate, it's a pushy secretary of state,"

And that's how it's been ever since the State Department moved to Foggy Bottom. And thus it will always be until the secretary of state gets an office back at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, so he can see the president every day and say as the lowliest White House staffer does now, "Top of the morning to

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By Michael Weisskopf Washington Post Service

OUFU. China — If Confucius could return to his hometown today, he would probably be hailed as a hero, then warned to stay away from the apricot orchard where he used to propagate his political ideas.

Although the great sage died 2,461 years ago, he has been enjoying a modest comeback since China's current regime brought him out of historical exile in 1978.

Confucius still is regarded as a misguided politician, but some of his thoughts have had good enough reviews over recent years to find their way back to Chinese classrooms, occupy the time of professional scholars and lure thousands of tourists weekly to his ancestral seat in Shandong province in eastern China. Veneration Gap

Even the Communist Party has accented a few of its policies with Confucian values, although it sets strict limits on veneration of the only Chinese thinker besides Mao Tse-tung who has managed to unify the vast nation with a set of political principles.

"Socialist moralities are quite different than the teachings of Confucius," Prof. Lo Chenglei observed, voicing the party line. "But we cannot ask a man who lived 2,500 years ago to be as good as man today."

Confucius is best known outside China as the avuncular philosopher whose pithy sayings fill fortune cookies. Communist officials have never looked kindly on his elitist views of governing, but they seemed content to let Confucius fade into oblivion until the leftist hysteria of the Cultural Revolution erupted in the 1960s. Then, Red Guards called him "a stinking corpse" and "the spokesman for the

decadent slave-owning aristocracy." Confucius became a nonperson in Qufu, where a fifth of the town's 30,000 people claim descent from him and where the only architectural distinction is a legacy of the great teacher's family.



Museum of Fire Arts, Boston Confucius in 17th-century painting.

Confucius

A Hero in His Own Hometown,

But Still Regarded as a Misguided Politican

Red Guards traveled to Qufu like pilgrims of the past, then flouted the traditions that their forbears had revered since the sixth century B.C. They beat up Confucian scholars, toppled gravestones in the ancient family cemetery and built a public road through the courtyard of the Confucian temple.

"Our people looked on with disgust," said Kong Fanyin, a local official charged with protecting Confucian relics. "We were just too scared to do anything about it."

Rehabilitation

When more temperate Communists seized power in 1978, after a decade of ideological strife, one of their first moves was rehabilitating Confucius, perhaps hoping he was pro-phetic when he advised, "If you begin setting yourself right, who then will deviate from the right."

Confucius' teachings once again were sold at bookstores, stimulated debate in academic journals and even seemed to creep into Com-

munist Party policy.
Slogans like "five stresses and four beauties" that are scrawled everywhere from class-room blackboards to train-station bathroom walls call for revival of the Confucian virtues of courtesy, morality, hygiene and purity of

No less a dedicated Marxist than party chairman Hu Yaobang sounded like a closet Confucian last fall when he invited Chiang Chingguo, president of Taiwan, to fulfill his filial dury by burying his father's remains at the family's ancestral home in southeast Chi-

Symbolic Return

In Qufu, it has become safe again to honor the town's most famous son. Residents scrubbed Confucian shrines to prepare for his symbolic return, scraped off insulting big character posters from his temple and renovated the family mansion with the help of \$1.6 million in state aid.

While Chinese visitors to Mao's native place in Hunan province have fallen off to a rickle. Qufu now draws one million tourists

yearly, according to officials.

When you walk through the walled city today, there is a 20 percent chance of meeting someone named Kong (after Confucius' Chinese surname) who will proudly define his place in the family's lineage.

At the No. 1 middle school, teachers have

restored the few pages of biographical material on Confucius that had been ripped out of history texts a few years ago and they try to inculcate some of his social theories — albeit with a contemporary spin.

"Our students know Confucius is part of their cultural heritage," explained history in-structor Chen Guanghuan, "We tell them he was a great thinker. But every child in China hears Chairman Mao Tse-tung's name first."

Although Confucius' boomlet has been quietly encouraged by Peking. Communist officials hold fast to their goal of "letting the past serve the present." To make sure Confucius precepts remain no more than historical curiosity, they continue to ban burning of incense at the sage's altars and public celebration of his birthday. They also criticize the marriage and burial rituals that grew out of the Confu-

"Qufu is not a Mecca for religious pil-grims," insisted Prof. Loan, an official Confu-cian scholar. "Confucius was a very learned man who had his weaknesses. He served the ruling class. He is not a saint. Nobody comes to Qufu because they are lured by his ideas. They come just to see the ancient statues." Official views like these create another issue

separating the mainland from Taiwan, whose constitution incorporated some of Confucius' iews of government.

Direct Heir

Confucius' sole direct heir — Kong Decheng — fled the mainland ahead of the Communist advance, breaking a 2,500-year chain of descendants in Qufu. Now 62, he lives in Taiwan, where he is recognized as "the rite official of the supreme sage and teacher."

In Qufu, however, a few aged loyalists keep alive the famous thinker's spirit, possessing personal histories of the struggle of Confucianists in modern China.

One of them is Liu Chenghou, 68, a Confucian disciple since age 7 who later worked as an attendant in the household of Kong Decheng, then a boy but given the title of duke.

Confucius' birthday was still a national holiday in the 1920s and 1930s when he worked for the family, said Liu. Officials from Peking came to the tiny city to watch the young Kong ride in sedan chair to the Confucian temple, kowtow before each altar and leave offerings of freshly slaughtered cow, pig and sheep.

"When the ceremony was over," said Lin, "the procession would return. A big gong was-beaten at the head of the column. There were people carrying incense burners and long red

Although Kong left Qufu with the Nationalist forces in 1937, the birthday celebrations were continued during the Japanese occupation. When the Communists took over China in 1949, Liu said, he was asked to stay on at the residence as historical guardian.

When Red Guards marched into Oufu in the 1970s, they saw Liu's lifelong service as treason. He was forced to do hard labor and stand before screaming mobs for hours at a time while they denounced him as "watchdog for the royalists

"All I could think of was the master's thinking," said Liu. "Do to others what you wish done to you."

Today, Liu has retired to raising flowers, calligraphy and the private study of his life's

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PEOPLE An Acrobatic Feat



Miguel Vazquez (right) completing third of four somersaults.

Mignel Vazquez has become the first person ever to successfully complete a quadruple somersault from a flying trapeze in a public performance according to officials of the 112th edition of the Ringling Bros. and Barnum and Bailey circus. Vazquez, 17, performed the feat at Tucson, Ariz. He successfully performed a triple somersault in 1978 at the age of 13, and by January, 1981 had mastered the full twisting triple.

Mick Jagger and the Rolling Stones ended a 15-year absence from Italy by playing before more than 60,000 screaming fans at Tu-rin. For more than a decade, many groups have refused to perform in Italy because of unruly crowds. The Stones last played in Italy in 1967. Police reported no incidents at the Sunday concert. At the end of the 2-hour 15-minute performance, Jagger donned a blue Italian national soccer team jersey bearing the numeral 20 of star forward Paolo Rossi, who led the Italian soccer team to victory Sunday over West Germany in the World Cup soccer championship. After another Turin appearance, the British group concludes its Italian tour on Sunday in Naples.

A scholar says that former Vice President Aaron Burr was telling the truth when he denied writing a letter that led to his indictment for treason. The 1806 letter, known as the "cipher letter," supposedly showed that Burr was planning to seize Kentucky, Tennessee and Mexico for his own undefined political purposes. Citing handwrit-

holds a doctorate in history from Columbia University, contends the letter was written by Jonathan Dayton, a former senator from New Jersey. Dayton was indicted as a co-conspirator. Both men were acquitted following a federal trial that turned largely on the constitutional definition of treason. Until now, scholars generally have be-lieved that, despite his denials, Burr wrote the letter in 1806 to Gen. James Wilkinson, commanding general of the Army. "Burr was probably guilty of something, but no one's absolutely sure of what," said Kline, editor of the forthcoming two-volume "The Political Correspondence and Public Papers of respondence and Public Papers of Aaron Burr." Burr killed Alexander Hamilton, his political enemy, in a duel at Weehawken, N.J., on July 11, 1804. The letter, now at the Newberry Library in Chicago, was in a private collection until the early 1960s.

ing analysis, Mary Jo Kline, who

ington Hartford and another wom-an pleaded guilty to slapping, kicking and shaving the head of Hartford's 17-year-old former secretary, a spokeswoman for the Manhattan district attorney said. Elaine Hartford, 29, and Ariana Adereth, 17, pleaded guilty to harassment before Manhattan who ordered them to each pay a \$500 fine. Since the attack, Sh Dowling has filed a \$65-million lawsuit against Hartford and the two women, charging that she was injured physically and emotionally

The ex-wife of A&P heir Hunt-

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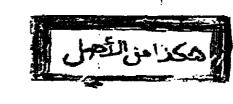
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